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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921. 日六初月八

THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Bavaria Said to be Moving towards Secession.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, September 6.

The prospects of Bavaria yielding to the pressure of the German Government as mentioned in a message of the 4th inst. seem to have diminished. A Berlin message states that according to a Munich telegram, well-informed people there regard the situation between Bavaria and Germany as far graver than during the recent crisis over the disbandment of the Einwohnerwehr. The non-Socialist press of Munich is violently attacking the Berlin Government for "interfering in Bavaria's internal affairs." The *Legation Abendzeitung*, which is still appearing despite the Berlin Government's recent order for its suppression, alleges that the German Government is trying to re-establish a Red dictatorship in Bavaria. *Vorwarts* declares that the movement in favour of secession is growing throughout Bavaria.

[The message of the 4th inst. states: The firmness of the German Government in resolutely suppressing monarchist reactionary movements has gained for them much popular respect which has hitherto been somewhat lacking. Last week's events proved that German labour, both moderate and extreme, will support the Government to uphold the Republic. They vigorously suppressed monarchist demonstrations, such as the Sedan celebrations, in various parts of Germany. Bavaria, which has hitherto been resisting the firm measures of the Central Government, appears to be yielding to pressure, and the Bavarian newspapers, which denied the Berlin order to suspend publication, have now ceased to appear. The Saxon Government is strongly supporting the Central Government. The Allies regard favourably the strengthening of Herr Wirth's ministry, because it is a guarantee that it will carry out the Versailles Treaty.]

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE U.K.

Sweeping Resolution by Trade Union Congress.

London, September 6.

The problem of unemployment was dealt with at the Trade Union Congress at Cardiff, which passed a resolution expressing grave apprehension concerning same and reaffirming the principle that it was the duty of the State to provide work of adequate maintenance for every willing worker and approving the action of those Boards of Guardians which, in the absence of proper Government assistance, seriously endeavoured adequately to relieve urgent necessities of the workless, but opining that such burden should not be imposed upon the ratepayers and must be removed from them; also demanding the immediate summoning of Parliament; and the introduction of practicable schemes of work without delay, with the necessary financial provision, and calling upon the Government to remove the gross inequality of rating in London, and approving the action of the Poplar councillors.

EXPANSION OF PORT OF LONDON TONNAGE.

"Marked Decrease of Pilferage."

London, September 6.

The port of London was used to a much greater extent last year than in 1919, according to the new annual report. The total net tonnage of incoming and outgoing vessels was 32,758,504 tons compared with the previous total of 26,353,191.

In connection with pilferage the report chronicles that 342 offenders were convicted of larceny and unlawful possession last year. There has been a marked decrease of pilferage in the docks, owing to the shipping police scheme.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

Sinn Fein Leader's Curious Simile.

London, September 6.

Mr. de Valera, in a statement to Pressmen at Dublin, said: "British Imperialist statesmen are trying to sell Ireland as second-rate political marionette labelled 'butter'. They are angry because we refuse. Ireland wants butter and won't be deceived into thinking she has got it till it is actually delivered. The English Press asks: Have we the will-to-peace? Yes; we ardently desire peace, and for that reason we refuse to do things other than as they are. Peace can never be founded on naked-belly."

ST. LEGER QUOTATIONS.

London, September 6.

St. Leger betting is as follows:
3-1 on Cranston-Errol
2-1 against Thunders.
4-1 against Westward Ho.
100-8 against Franklin.
25-1 against Foundation & Polly Flinders.
3-1 against Others.

Scratchings.

The following have been scratched: Granly at 1.10 yesterday; Glorioso and Star of Blyth at 9 a.m. to-day.

DEATH OF SIR SALTER PYNE.

Engineer and Adviser to Afghanistan.

London, September 6.

The death is announced of Sir Salter Pyne. [Sir (Thomas) Salter Pyne, C.S.I., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., born 1866, was formerly Chief Engineer to the government of Afghanistan, for which country he also acted as ambassador in negotiations with the Viceroy relative to the arrangement reached with India in 1893.]

AUSTRALIANS' EASY VICTORY.

English XI. Dismissed for 199 in each Innings.

London, September 6.

At Hastings the Australians again disposed of the Englishmen for 199 in just over two hours. Lee scored 64, including 6 fours without giving a chance. Armstrong took four wickets for 51 and Mailey four for 57. The Australians won by an innings and 45 runs.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

Recommended for Deportation.

London, September 6.

Two Chinese were charged at Neath with landing without permission, and were sentenced to a month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

DEATH OF FRENCH EX-MINISTER.

Paris, September 7.

The death is announced of M. Clavelle, Minister of Public Works in M. Clemenceau's Cabinet.

FAMINE-STRICKEN RUSSIA.

Dr. Nansen's Views on Relief Measures.

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, September 6.

Dr. Nansen, who is the principal Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations, has arrived and been interviewed. In denying that his agreement with the Soviet Government would prevent the control of distribution of relief, he showed that it was the Soviet's demand for credit that chiefly excited criticism in London and Paris, where the opinion was held that such a demand by a Government that repudiated its national debt was serious enough to engage the attention of the Supreme Council. Dr. Nansen is confident from his experience in relieving prisoners that the Soviet Government will play the game, and said that the reason the credit was desired was the inadequacy of charity to meet the situation. Altogether four million tons of foodstuffs were wanted. The Soviet hoped by means of taxation to pay for half of this, but £30,000,000 credit was needed to acquire the remainder. Each lending Government could have three representatives on the spot to control the purchase and distribution. It was essential to act with the utmost speed.

Text of Agreement.

Geneva, September 6.

The text of the agreement signed by Dr. Nansen and the Soviet at Moscow on the 27th ult. has been published. The Soviet requests a credit of £10,000,000 from European Governments, declares its readiness to assume the obligations demanded of it, and says that the distribution of relief will be carried out through the International Relief Committee at Moscow assisted by a limited number of representatives of the chief lending Governments.

Relief Shipment Said to Have Been Seized.

Paris, September 6.

The *Chicago Tribune's* correspondent at Narva states that, according to Estonian railwaymen, Red soldiers recently concentrated at Yamburg, seized the first shipment of American relief food from Riga to Moscow.

A despatch from Moscow states that Bolshevik newspapers assert that American agents participated in a revolutionary plot which it is alleged was recently discovered at Petrograd.

American Red Cross Capt. Kilpatrick, who has arrived at Paris after nine months' detention in Soviet prisons, says that between 150,000 and 200,000 prisoners of thirty nationalities are suffering untold misery in Moscow alone.

U.S. AND MANDATES.

New Note to the Allies.

Washington, September 7.

The Government has addressed a new Note to all the Allies with regard to Mandates.

Later.

It is learned that the Note regarding Mandates despatched last week is likely to be published immediately. It refers specifically to Classes A and B mandates under the League, and reiterates American rights.

CHINESE MINISTER'S SPEECH TO THE L. O. N.

Press Tribute to Dr. Koo.

Geneva, September 6.

Commenting on Dr. Wellington Koo's speech to the Assembly of the League of Nations yesterday, the *Journal de Geneve* says that Dr. Koo possesses the necessary qualities to command respect as an orator, namely, intelligence and very clear enunciation. Although so young, he laid down with firmness and dignity the task awaiting the Assembly.

REPORTED FALL OF ANGORA.

Kemalists' Stubborn Resistance.

Smyrna, September 6.

It is reported that Angora has fallen after ten days of the severest fighting with great losses on both sides. The situation of the Kemalists' army is uncertain. The Turks were outnumbered but kept on their resistance to the last, and frequently attempted to drive out the Greeks from captured positions. There was much hand-to-hand fighting.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

Over 300 Rebels Sentenced.

Calicut, September 6.

Over three hundred Moplah rebels arrested at Tanur and elsewhere have been convicted by special magistrates under martial law and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, such as looting, removing rails, etc. They have been committed to the central gaol at Coimbatore.

THE R.38 DISASTER.

Bodies of American Victims on the way to the States.

London, September 6.

The bodies of fifteen American victims of the R.38 disaster were entrained from Hull to Plymouth to-day en route to America. Thousands of spectators witnessed the procession, which included British and American naval and military detachments.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN NOT FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

Probable Extension of Period.

Melbourne, September 6.

The Commonwealth Treasurer states that three-quarters of the new Federal loan of £10,000,000 has been subscribed. The drive for subscription will probably be extended.

INDIAN WELCOME TO HEIR-APPARENT.

Resolution Passed with Acclamation.

Simla, September 7.

The Council of State and the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution by acclamation welcoming the Prince of Wales' visit. A strong committee has been appointed to draft a loyal address.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

Kirschlag Reoccupied.

Paris, September 7.

The Austrians have reoccupied Kirschlag (see Earlier Cable).

BENGAL OPPOSES FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Calcutta, September 7.

The Legislative Council of Bengal, by 55 votes to 37, rejected a resolution in favour of the enfranchisement of women. (Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

WOPING MURDER TRIAL.

The Pink Ticket.

London, September 6.

The Woping murder trial, in which Yeung Ko is charged with causing the death of an actor named Li Siu-fat at the Woping Theatre on Aug. 16, was continued before Mr. Justice Gompertz this morning.

The door keeper was recalled and the Attorney General questioned him about the pink theatre ticket, mentioned in yesterday's evidence.

Witness said he knew nothing about it, but the other employees would know about it.

Mr. Jenkin: You told some Crown officer before you came into the box that the ticket was a new colour that had been introduced on the 13th of the month?—I only heard it from the servant who looks after the tickets.

The Chinese detective was recalled and a sergeant and two constables who had assisted him on the night of the murder were brought into Court for witness to identify them.

Mr. Jenkin put in a photo of a parade at which medals were presented at the Central Police Station and asked witness if he was present.

Witness replied that he was in the parade.

Mr. Jenkin: Some of these detectives got these medals for securing convictions in cases?—Some of them, yes.

Mr. Jenkin: And you haven't got one of these medals, have you?—Not yet.

Witness explained that it did not necessarily follow that because a constable secured convictions that he was awarded a medal. In his own case he had secured many arrests but had not been awarded a medal.

Mr. Jenkin:—No, but you have hopes?—Yes.

How long have you been in the police force?—8 years.

How long have you been a detective?—Between two and three years.

You know your duties thoroughly, but I know them more or less.

You know how to search, don't you?—Yes.

Mr. Jenkin handed up a Chinese coat and asked witness to search it, assuming that a man had been arrested for murder and the detective wanted clues as to the motive.

Witness searched the coat and, handing it back, said the pockets were empty.

Witness was told to turn his back to counsel and Mr. Jenkin inserted a pink ticket in one of the pockets and handed the coat back to witness again.

The detective searched it and produced the ticket.

Mr. Jenkin asked witness if he thought a police officer would miss that ticket in a search.

Witness replied that it might be possible to miss it, but if the pockets were turned out it was bound to be found.

Mr. Jenkin: Were you present in the detective office when that ticket was found for the first time, on Monday morning?—I was not.

Did you hear about it?—No.

Repeating to further questions, the detective said he first heard about the matter on the first morning of the trial. No. C 161, one of the constables who assisted him on the night of the murder, told him on the Court premises between 9 and 10 a.m. Witness did not go to search prisoner's rooms at the boarding house and he did not see any of the search party when they returned.

Mr. Jenkin: That ticket was "planted" in that pocket and was "found" there on Monday morning by somebody; do you know anything about it? Whether that ticket has been "planted," I don't know.

Witness was thoroughly cross-examined regarding the tragedy and prisoner's arrest, and was asked to take off his coat with a revolver in his hand without allowing the weapon to fall, which he was able to do.

Constable No. C161 gave evidence with regard to the finding of the pink theatre ticket. It was found, he said, in the breast pocket of a coat which was in a basket in prisoner's room. The ticket was discovered in the detective office at the Central

ITALIAN VAGRANT.

A Story of Bad Luck.

London, September 6.

After being a month away from the House of Detention, to which he was sent by the Magistrate on a charge of vagrancy soon after his desertion from the Lloyd Trevelin liner *Cilicia*, Carlo Morello, an Italian seaman was re-arrested yesterday. He had previous to this made to end his life by jumping out of a window at the Italian Consulate.

For this reason and on account of the trouble which he had given to the Consul, Sub-Inspector Grant, who charged the prisoner before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning with being absent from the House of Detention without leave from the Captain Superintendent of Police, asked His Worship to make an order that the man be confined there for the remainder of his stay here and until the ship by which he is to be repatriated back to Italy arrives.

Through an interpreter from the Italian Consulate, Morello stated that after he left the House of Detention he was able to obtain some financial assistance from the local agents of the Lloyd Trevelin and did not discern what good could be served by his return to the barrack. He therefore took a trip to Macao with the object of securing employment there, but was not successful in his mission, and he returned to the Colony.

The Interpreter from the Italian Consulate told the Court that the defendant turned up at the Consulate yesterday and asked for assistance from the Consul. That official who had already made himself acquainted with his case, asked for the object of his escape from the House of Detention, and was told "I have done no wrong, why should I be confined there?" To this the Consul rejoined that as he was a deserter from the *Cilicia*, he must stay at the House of Detention until employment could be secured on another ship.

When Morello learned that it was the Consul's intention to hand him over to the police, he made an attempt to escape from the offices, but his movement was intercepted by the Consul and a struggle then ensued in which the interpreter joined. The prisoner was later allowed a chair on which to rest, but the next minute he started towards the window with the apparent object of jumping into the street. The man was prevented and the police were communicated with.

At the conclusion of his story, the Interpreter said that it was the wish of the Consul that an escort should be given the prisoner on his going aboard the steamer in which he was to be repatriated, lest further trouble should be given. His Worship replied that this was a matter that could be arranged with the police.

Sub-inspector Grant said that the prisoner would be repatriated on the Persia arriving here sometime next month.

His Worship, in sentencing the prisoner to four weeks' hard labour, observed that the law regarding the offence in question took a serious view of such cases. The defendant was confined for his own good until a ship could be secured for his return to his home, and he had deliberately flouted the order.

Police Station on Monday morning.

Mr. Jenkin: You have never been in the detective office until this case?—I have been in the office many times.

Constables can go in quite easily?—They are allowed to go in.

How long had you been in the office before Inspector Murphy asked you to search?—About a quarter of an hour.

Where was the basket before Inspector Murphy tipped the contents out?—It was on the shelf.

It was just like it is to-day, no locked?—Whether it was locked or unlocked, I can't say.

Witness was further cross-examined with regard to prisoner's arrest.

The case is proceeding as we go to press.

CHINESE NEWS.

Ichang Said to be Captured.

London, September 6.

The plans for the attack by the south against the north are not proceeding so very smoothly, according to the latest news sent us by our Canton correspondent. The Tsuchun of Hunan did not apply to President Sun Yat-sen before he began his attack on Hupoh and neither did he consult the President before entering into the truce with Wu Pui-foo. President Sun has therefore decided to call a general military meeting with the object of getting agreement to the capture of the Hunan Tsuchun and also to decide the method of attack. A special envoy has been sent to Li Li-chun on this matter. Meanwhile, the military commander in Honan, Li Fook-lam, has offered his services to General Chan King-ting but they have been refused. Li has now offered to lead the vanguard of the troops to attack the north.

News from Shanghai to-day is of rather a serious nature. It is reported that the "Independent" Szechuen troops have captured Ichang. On the receipt of the news in Shanghai many foreign gunboats have proceeded up river to protect the foreign residents. Wu Pui-foo's plan seems to be to let the Tsuchun of Kiangsi deal with the Hunan troops and the Tsuchun of Shensi deal with the Szechuen troops, while he himself stays in Yochow ready to help either side if assistance is needed. The news of the successes of the Szechuen troops has greatly heartened the Hunan troops who were previously retreating, and they have now resumed the offensive. Wu Pui-foo has received an urgent telegram from Tso Kwan and he is preparing to go to Paoing in order to meet him.

The only Peking telegram to hand to-day states that the Premier has requested five days leave of absence from office. In many circles this is taken as being first sign of the Premier's resignation.

The military authorities in Kwangtung are having trouble with the matter of newly-recruited soldiers. General Chan King-ting has repeatedly ordered the cessation of all recruiting, but many secret agencies are still enrolling troops. In a military circular just issued General Chan states that a reward of \$300 will be given to any who can give information leading to the arrest of the leaders of the movement and that the leaders, when arrested, will be shot.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RUBBER SITUATION.

Singapore, Sept. 6.

A largely attended public meeting denounced the Government for inaction and indecision in this rubber situation, in consequence of which the industry has not proceeded with measures for its own salvation. The meeting called on the Government to immediately take steps to prevent over-production.

News in Today's New Advertisements.

—

The Hongkong Theatre is showing a big "Universal" production entitled "The Millionaire Pirate."

—Page 7.

Shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Coy. Ltd. will find an interesting notice on Page 4.

The Committee of the K.R.A. urge members to sign the C.R.A. petition.—Page 4.

J. T. Shaw announces that he is now Sole Agent in Hongkong for Knox Hats.—Page 7.

Ascal (Reiss & Co.) have a special Machinery announcement to-day.—Page 4.

On page 9 will be found the share quotations issued by the Stock Exchange and Sharebrokers Association.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 856d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.51. Temperature—77. Humidity—94.

NOTICE.

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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

STARVATION IN RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 6.
 Well-informed circles are not optimistic regarding the nature
 of the expected Soviet reply to a wireless request to permit a
 commission to proceed to Russia to supervise the famine relief work.
 The International Commission are anxious to begin their labours in
 South Russia at Novorossisk where the famine is worst and gradually
 to work northwards but the Soviet Government insists on relief
 being centred in Petrograd. The opinion is expressed whether in
 the latter case relief would penetrate beyond there. The official
 Russian Trade Delegation in London meanwhile declare that the
 period of the worst distress has temporarily passed but will reappear
 between the time when the surplus of the September harvest has
 been consumed and the next crop has been gathered unless help
 is forthcoming. According to their estimate the peasants in the
 famine areas require 700,000 tons of grain to tide over the interval.

THE PROBLEM OF WESTERN HUNGARY.

London, Sept. 6.
 The situation in West Hungary has become more serious.
 Vienna reports that 2,500 regular Hungarian troops have crossed
 the frontier into Lower Austria and attacked the village of
 Kirchschlag forcing the Austrian gendarmes and national guard
 to withdraw with a loss of two killed and 20 wounded. After several
 hours fighting, Austrian reinforcements were despatched from
 Wienerneustadt. The Hungarian Minister in Vienna handed to the
 Austrian Chancellor a note declaring that the Hungarian Govern-
 ment was ready formally to hand over Burgenland to the Entente
 Mission with Oedenburg and recognise Austria's sovereignty over
 it but would not evacuate territory until negotiations were ended.
 Austria however declines to enter into negotiations until Burgenland
 is handed over.

BLACK RACE CONGRESS.

Paris, Sept. 6.
 While aiming at the enlightenment and welfare of the world's
 coloured population and equality of treatment for all races, the Paris
 Black Race Congress expressed themselves averse to revolutionary
 or Bolshevistic tendencies. The congress paid France an unanimous
 tribute of gratitude and admiration for furthering the natives'
 education in all her colonies and allowing them to send their own
 representatives to the metropolitan parliament.

THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

London, Sept. 6.
 The *Daily Chronicle*, commenting on Viscount Reading's speech,
 remarks on the absence of reference therein to the British and
 Japanese relations but declares it is a fact that the consideration
 of the feelings of Indians for the great Asiatic Power has not been
 overlooked in the determination to renew the Japanese Alliance.

LANDING WITHOUT PERMISSION.

London, Sept. 6.
 Thirteen Chinamen were charged in Liverpool with landing in
 the United Kingdom without permission. It was stated that the
 Home Secretary had ordered the deportation of six prisoners, four
 others being recommended for deportation, the remaining three being
 remanded pending further inquiries.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

Paris, Sept. 6.
 At Geneva M. Karnebeek, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands
 was elected President of the assembly of the League of Nations,
 succeeding the Belgian Premier, M. Hymans.

CHINESE GENERAL'S INJURY.

London, Sept. 6.
 According to a Paris message, General Liang Chang-kong is
 suffering from a not very serious injury of the left hand.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jersey City, Sept. 6.
 In the contest for the middle-weight championship of the world
 Bryan Downey outpointed Johnny Wilson.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

The Paris Meeting.

The Manager of the Singapore
 Branch has now received a full re-
 port of the general meeting of
 the Banque Industrielle de Chine
 held at Paris on the 25th July which
 he forwards for publication.

Mr. Andre Berthelot, President
 of the Board of Directors, was in
 the chair. He was assisted by the
 two Vice-Presidents, Mr. Wang
 Tseng Tse representing the Chinese
 Government and Count de Ferol re-
 presenting the Pekin Syndicate.
 There was a very large gathering
 of shareholders. Out of 300,000
 shares 228,470 divided between over
 3,000 shareholders were represented.
 After having moved that the ac-
 counts for the year 1920 be approv-
 ed by the meeting, the Chairman
 called for questions or expressions
 of opinion from any individual
 shareholder who wished to express
 his views. Many asked questions
 or ventilated opinions, the most
 important declaration being made
 by the representative of the Chi-
 nese Government Mr. Wang Tseng
 Tse. (The Chinese Government is
 the proprietor of one-third of the
 capital of the Bank.) The declara-
 tion was as follows:—

"Gentlemen, the Chinese Govern-
 ment associates itself with all legal
 steps taken to save the Bank. It
 considers that it is a very good
 Bank. As to the responsibility of
 the persons who may have com-
 mitted errors, the Chinese Govern-
 ment does not entertain any doubt
 regarding the good conscience and
 perfect devotedness of those who
 brought the Bank to such a high
 level, all the more so as it has the
 greatest confidence in the laws of
 France. In the meantime its vote
 will be for approval of the accounts
 for 1920."

The accounts were finally approv-
 ed, 22,167 voting in favour of and
 1,807 against approval.

The President then read the
 Board's special report as to the ap-
 plication for the benefit of the so-
 called "Transactional Settlement."
 After explaining how the Bank was
 confronted with the gravest diffi-
 culties, the report states that the
 Board came to the conclusion that
 in order to again put the Bank on
 a really sound basis it was impera-
 tive to call for a wider co-operation
 than had obtained till then.

The French Government and the
 Bank of France were accordingly
 informed and negotiations were in-
 itiated with the Chinese Govern-
 ment, who is the biggest share
 holder and who received favourably
 this application for their co-opera-
 tion, the precise conditions of which
 had still to be arranged.

"Negotiations were carried on
 with the utmost activity, but owing
 to impending cash settlements time
 proved too short to bring them to
 conclusion, and the Board had to
 devise some legal arrangement in
 order to secure such delay as was
 necessary to carry forward liabili-
 ties shortly due. Such is the reason
 why, on the 20th June, they put in
 a petition to the Commercial Tri-
 bunal requesting permission to take
 proceedings provided for by the law
 of the 2nd of July 1919 in order to
 get the benefit of the so-called
 transactional settlement."

In the course of his subsequent
 speech, the President explained
 that the transactional settlement is
 an individual moratorium that may
 be granted to a firm or Company
 much in the same way as the gen-
 eral moratorium established by law
 during the war and terminated in

1919. The transactional settlement
 itself is a quite temporary and ex-
 ceptional measure established for a
 short period after the Great War
 and will be done away altogether
 as the work of reconstruction pro-
 ceeds in the devastated areas of
 Northern France. The President
 went on:—

The delay we are asking for is
 justified by the present negotiations
 which are being actively pushed on
 and make it possible to hope that
 the reconstruction of the Banque
 Industrielle de Chine will soon be a
 settled result.

"As you are aware the French
 Government, acting in conformity
 with the will manifested by Parlia-
 ment, is giving a benevolent atten-
 tion to these negotiations which
 rest on two agreements, first with
 the Chinese Government and then
 with a certain group."

After preliminary accords had
 been established between the Chi-
 nese Government and the Bank an
 Entente was concluded between
 them as per letters dated 9th and
 14th June.

Coming then to the negotiations
 with the group of Banks, the Pre-
 sident made a declaration which
 evoked much applause from the au-
 dience.

"You must understand," he said
 that the Banque Industrielle de
 Chine's strength is for the largest
 part a moral force. The Bank finds
 its strength in the support of public
 opinion, a support that personali-
 ties of all descriptions brought her
 from all points of the political as
 well as professional horizon. In-
 tellectuals like M. Poincaré, such
 men as the representatives of the
 French Missions and the Cardinal
 Archbishop of Paris; men like Gen-
 eral Briquet whom you heard just
 now; great manufacturers, all
 colonial and French manufacturers
 knowing the Far-East, all came to
 tell us that the Bank is a powerful
 instrument for our national expan-
 sion, that it has rendered unques-
 tionable services to French resi-
 dents in the East as well as to the
 French Colony of Indo-China, and
 has deserved and won the positive
 and active support of the Govern-
 ment General of French Indo-China.

"It is certain that errors have
 been committed. Promoters are
 often too daring and audacious and
 are disposed to imprudence. We do
 not conceal that there has been im-
 prudence. Such imprudence has
 compromised our position. It is
 therefore quite natural that the
 founders, full of audacity but
 too enterprising should be
 now succeeded by a new team
 made up of more prudent persons
 whose task it will be to consolidate
 the Bank and give her a definitive
 organization."

After some further discussion, the
 decision of the Board to apply for
 the transactional settlement was
 approved by the meeting with
 practical unanimity, only three
 shareholders dissenting out of more
 than three thousand present or re-
 presented, and on the 26th July the
 Paris Commercial Tribunal accord-
 ingly approved of the Board's
 application for the transactional
 settlement.

The following further extract of
 the Board of Directors' Official Re-
 port may be of special interest to
 the Chinese public as explaining
 the deep and solid reasons why the
 Chinese Government and the
 leaders of Chinese banking are
 giving the Banque Industrielle such
 whole-hearted support.

"One of the two essential causes
 of the Bank's critical position has
 been its isolation. Such isolation
 is due to the conditions under which
 the Bank was founded in 1913 by

the initiative and with the pecuni-
 ary support of the Chinese Govern-
 ment. There was then a powerful
 British-French-German and Ameri-
 can Consortium organized with a
 view to monopolizing not only ad-
 ministrative and political, but also
 industrial loans to China. The
 Chinese Government having made
 up their mind not to admit of any
 foreign financial tutelage meddling
 with China's own internal affairs
 promoted the formation of the
 Banque Industrielle de Chine, the
 characteristic of which was a
 cooperation on a footing of com-
 plete equality between French and
 Chinese with the object of making
 easier the industrial revolution
 whereby China, with her population
 of 400 millions of intelligent, hard-
 working and scrupulously honest
 people, should get the powerful
 modern industrial equipment that
 was becoming necessary to her, viz.
 railways, harbours, tram-lines,
 electric power, metallurgic works
 etc. . . . It is owing to its origin
 that the Banque Industrielle de
 Chine which had been created with-
 out the support of the existing
 great banking organizations, was
 isolated.

Shareholders severely and re-
 peatedly denounced what they de-
 scribed as an "ardent, mischievous
 and libellous campaign under cer-
 tain hostile influences, waged
 against the Banque Industrielle
 during the year 1920." Such ut-
 terances were received by the as-
 sembly of shareholders with general
 approval and without the slightest
 opposition coming either from the
 audience or from the Board. The
 Board's Report even alluded to it,
 but in a soothing way explained
 that anyhow the isolation of the
 Bank is now coming to an end
 under the general pressure of public
 opinion and Parliament in France
 and the joint action of the Chinese
 and French Governments.

The Singapore Manager is official-
 ly as well as privately informed that
 negotiations and arrangements are
 proceeding in a steady and resolute
 way towards the final object of full
 reconstruction and resumption of
 business. The Singapore Branch
 would practically be in a position to
 resume if so ordered with a few
 days' previous notice. But it is
 obvious that any resumption must
 be general and cannot be purely
 local.

GENERAL NEWS.

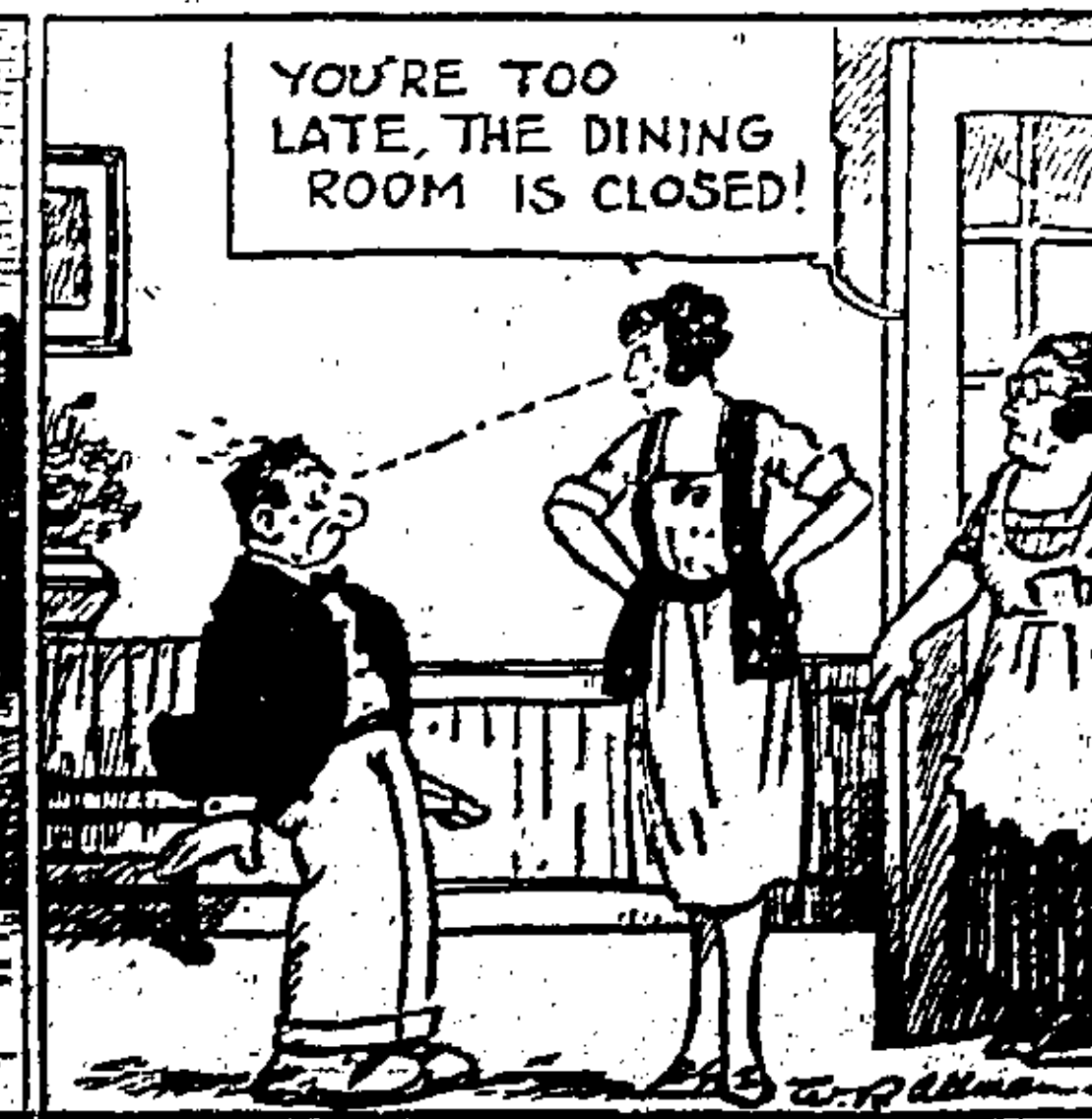
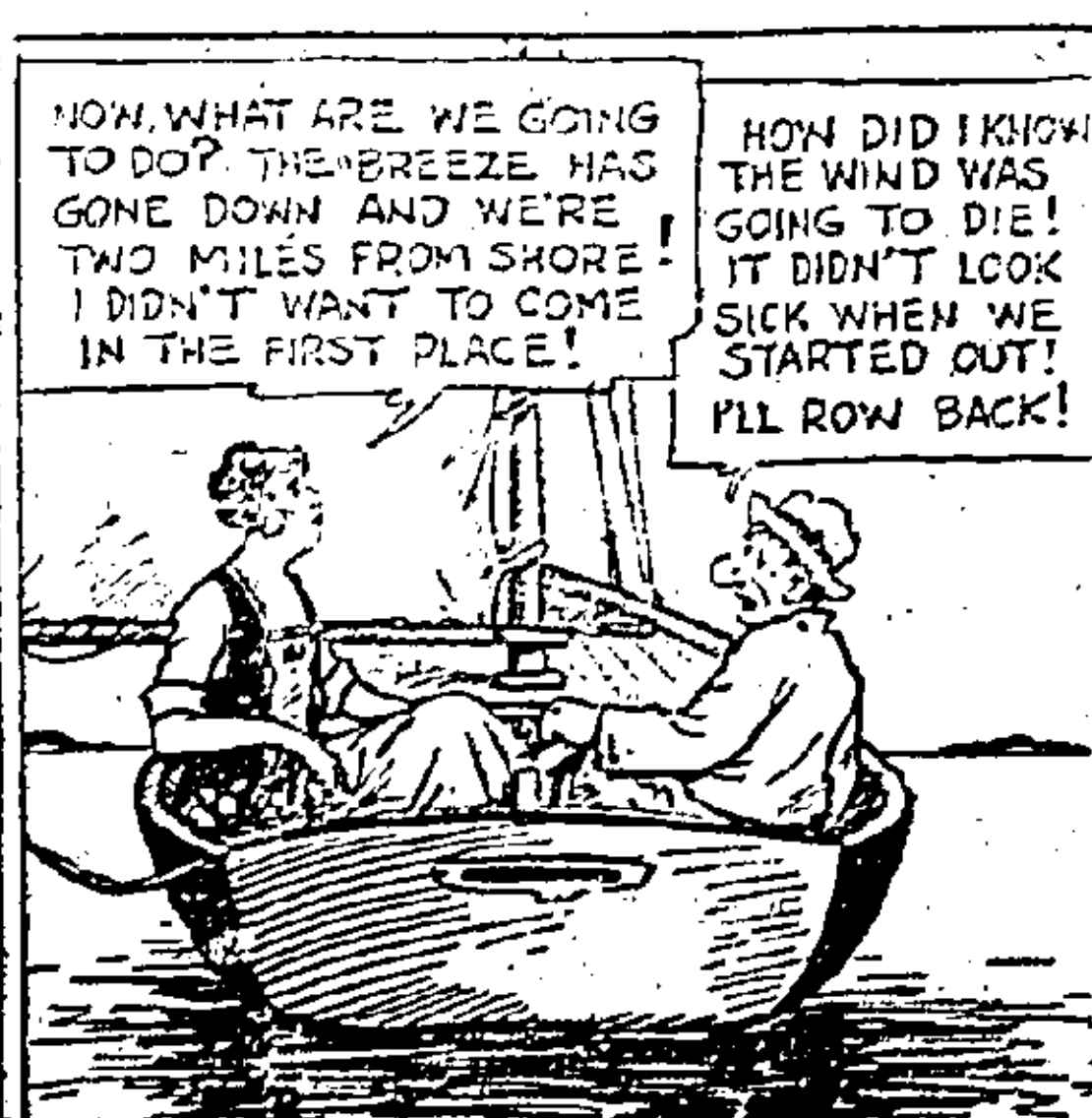
LONDON'S ROLL OF HONOUR.
 An official roll of the 28,517
 men of London battalions who
 fell in the war has been published
 in 16 battle sections.

TELEGRAPHIST WINS CASE
AGAINST CROWN.
 A decision of considerable im-
 portance to Post Office tele-
 graphists was given by Mr.
 Justice Darling, who, decided
 that Mr. Robert Sutton, employed
 at the General Post Office as a
 telegraphist and during the war
 a signaller in the Royal En-
 gineers, should receive full civil
 pay plus Army pay, the civil pay
 to include any increase such as
 had been granted to similar grades
 who served at home. The case
 for the Crown, put by the Solicitor-
 General, was that the increases
 referred to were temporary, being
 war bonuses, and applied only to
 those living at home. In giving
 judgement Mr. Justice Darling
 said that the contract between
 the Postmaster-General and Mr.
 Sutton meant that the bonuses
 granted from time to time became
 parts of his civil pay, and so he
 was entitled to have them credit-
 ed to him during the period he
 served in the Army. It is possible
 that the Crown will appeal.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Was All Wrong

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICE



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DO SIKHS SHAVE?

Interesting Application in Summary Court Action.

Do Sikhs shave? This question arose in an action by a bearded Indian moneylender against a clean-shaven garage manager of the same nationality, heard by the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. E. Wood) in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon. There was a direct conflict of evidence between the parties and Mr. M. H. Turner, who appeared for the clean-shaven one, made an application that both should be taken to the Sikh temple and made to swear on the Sikh Bible that their respective stories were true. Mr. Leo Longinotto, who represented the bearded moneylender, objected. "My lord," he exclaimed, turning to the defendant, "he is not a Sikh. He shaves!" The Judge elicited the information that, although clean-shaven, the defendant was a Sikh, but declined to entertain the application on the ground that it was not the custom of the Court to do so.

The action was brought by Harnam Singh, a watchman of the To Yuen Hotel. He claimed \$300.00 from Karar Singh, of No. 28 Cornhill Road, Central, the manager of a motor car company at Wanchai. The claim was made up as follows: \$20 due on a promissory note dated 15th August, 1918, \$110 due on an I.O.U. and \$150 interest for three years at the rate of two per cent. per month.

Mr. Longinotto having briefly opened the case, called the plaintiff, who stated the defendant gave him the promissory note on the 15th August three years ago. It was written out by a Portuguese. He had previously said the defendant for \$200. The defendant approached him saying he was a poor man and asking witness not to be hard upon him. He then paid \$50 and the promissory note was accepted in full settlement of the judgment and costs of the action. Subsequently defendant told him that he had recently got married, that he was hard up and wanted to buy clothes for his wife. He advanced him another \$50 and got the defendant to sign an I.O.U. for \$150 "to save him". He had not been repaid and had received no interest on the sum advanced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turner: Can you give any reason why you have not taken action on this promissory note before?

Plaintiff: The only reason is that he lived very near to my village and we are of the same caste and nationality.

The witness denied that the promissory note and the I.O.U. were settled by the assignment of a debt owing by Leo Ping Cheung for \$500. He paid the defendant \$500 for the assignment which had nothing at all to do with the promissory note. He had paid Leo Ping Cheung under the assignment but had only received two instalments of \$50 each.

Mr. Turner: You made a bad bargain.

The witness did not know where Leo Ping Cheung was at present. He denied that the I.O.U. was given him in 1917 by the defendant.

Mr. Turner: Are you prepared to swear on the Sikh Bible that what you have told his lordship is true?

Plaintiff: Yes.

In re-examination the witness said that in company with another Indian, he met the defendant near Blake Pier about two months ago and pressed him for payment. He promised to pay in a month or two. An Indian, who was in company with the plaintiff, bore out the latter's statement regarding the interview.

Defendant, in the witness box, stated that he was manager of a motor garage at Wanchai. He signed the promissory note for \$215 on the 15th August, 1918, and received \$150. The I.O.U. was given to the plaintiff in 1917 and the actual amount he received was \$70. In March or April, 1918, plaintiff asked for the return of the money. He told him he had no money but that he had a document for \$350 payable to him by Leo Ping Cheung. He asked \$700 for the document but the plaintiff finally agreed to pay \$450 and to surrender the promissory note and an I.O.U. They went to a solicitor's office and the debt was assigned to Harnam Singh. When asked for the return of the promissory note and I.O.U. the latter said he had them at his house and would send them on. He subsequently demanded their return

several times. Plaintiff eventually told him that the documents had been lost.

In cross-examination by Mr. Longinotto, the defendant said that he had five or six judgments against him in that Court and was paying on each one. He did not have an interview with the plaintiff near Blake Pier about two months ago.

Mr. Turner: Are you prepared to go to the Sikh temple and swear on the Sikh Bible that your story is true?

Mr. Longinotto: My lord, he is not a Sikh at all. He shaves!

The Judge: Are you a Sikh?

Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Turner: He is a Sikh who shaves. Are you prepared to swear that your story is true?

Defendant: I am prepared to swear if plaintiff will swear as well.

Mr. Turner: As there is a conflict of testimony between the two parties I make an application that they be called upon to go to temple and swear on the Sikh Bible. It has been done before.

Mr. Longinotto: My lord, you will not allow it?

Mr. Turner: I believe it has been done in this Court before.

The Judge: It is not my custom.

Mr. Longinotto: I thought your lordship would not allow that sort of ceremony, and that being so there is no need for me to put the question which I was going to put.

Mr. Turner pointed to the significance of the fact that the I.O.U. was undated and that the promissory note was used for on the very last day. It was not the custom of moneylenders to wait until the very last day before taking action.

The Judge in giving judgment for the plaintiff with costs said he believed him when he said that the transactions had nothing to do with the assignment and disbelieved the evidence given by the defendant.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

Interesting Point Concerning Garage.

The driver of motor car No. 1001, an Indian, was summoned at the Magistracy yesterday for driving the car without a driver's licence, for having no licence for the car and for leaving his car unattended in Queen's Road West.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, the owner of the car, pleaded guilty on defendant's behalf on all three charges. He said he would like to point out, in extenuation of the offence, that he only took delivery of his car at 1.30 p.m. on the day of the offence. The car was used in the evening when it took him to dinner. On the return trip Sergeant Hallam stopped defendant and discovered that he and the car had no licence. Defendant was formerly the proprietor of a garage in Kowloon, which he had recently sold to another man. Since then he had had no employment until he was engaged by him (Mr. Longinotto). The next morning, not in anticipation of the present summons, licences were obtained for the driver and the car.

Mr. Lindell impressed on Mr. Longinotto the necessity of ascertaining that everything was all right before he set out in his car. A solicitor was supposed to know the law.

Mr. Longinotto said every man was human, even solicitors. Most people would take a chance the first day they bought a car.

Inspector Garrod confirmed Mr. Longinotto's statement that licences were issued to defendant and the car.

With regard to the third charge, Mr. Longinotto said that when he bought the car he was under the impression that it had a certain amount of petrol, but he was corrected after the car had been started. Defendant went to a neighbouring garage to procure petrol, and during his absence the car was in the care of a Chinese who disappeared when the police arrived.

The Magistrate said according to the Sergeant the car was unattended.

Mr. Longinotto: The Chinese had simply vanished.

Sergeant Hallam said the driver was in the car when he first saw it. On his return to the spot 25 minutes later the car was deserted. He went to the Palace Garage where he saw defendant obtaining petrol. Mr. Lindell, to Inspector Garrod: What is the police view on the matter?—I have nothing to say.

Mr. Lindell: Don't they regard this as a serious case?—No. Defendant was fined \$5 on each summons.

The chauffeur of motor car No. 80, a Japanese, appeared on

remand on a summons for reckless driving on Cause Road at 10.45 p.m. on the 20th ult. Defendant said he was carrying two coolies and some spare tyres in his car on the night in question.

Mr. Lindell, to Inspector Garrod: You said defendant's speed was 20 to 25 miles an hour just before you got to the police quarters?

Inspector Garrod: Yes. It was at the top of Shing Wong Street.

Defendant: I can't say what was my speed, because my speedometer was broken.

The Magistrate: This is no excuse. It ought not to be broken. It only aggravates the offence.

Defendant: I admit I was driving fast.

The Magistrate: You ought not to drive fast. Cause Road is a dangerous Road. It is only a few weeks ago that a boy was killed there. I fine you \$20.

Mr. A. Pijar was summoned for leaving his motor cycle (26) under the verandah of the Telegraph building, thus causing an obstruction.

Sergeant Clark said that the cycle was put against a pillar under the verandah.

Defendant said he was a member of the Holland Club and was in that club on the morning in question. He could not take his cycle inside the club, and because it was raining at the time, put it under the verandah.

The Magistrate said he could not imagine a motor cycle could cause much obstruction to people.

Inspector Garrod said that people used the verandah more in rainy weather than in other times. If all cyclists put their cycles on the pavement, it would obstruct passers-by. There was a good deal of traffic in the place because there were the Telegraph office and B. and S.

A fine of \$5 was imposed.

Mr. C. Colborn Taylor was defendant in a similar summons. Sergeant Clarke said defendant's cycle was left on the pavement outside the Dragon Garage.

Defendant said it was raining at the time. He asked the Manager of the Dragon Garage if his garage could accommodate his cycle, and the latter allotted him a space, beside a motor car, to put his cycle. He personally wheeled his cycle into the garage.

He went away and when he returned to the garage he was surprised to find his cycle on the pavement.

Inspector Garrod: I know defendant did take his cycle into the garage and put it inside. I could not find out who shifted it.

Mr. Lindell: Defendant cannot be responsible if someone had shifted the cycle.

Inspector Garrod: I only found it out yesterday.

Mr. Lindell: Then you will draw the charge.

Inspector Garrod disagreed and defendant was responsible. When the Magistrate pointed out that defendant put his cycle inside the garage, Inspector Garrod said the garage was not responsible. This point had been held by the Court in a similar case, in which Mr. Howley proved to the Bench that the garage could not be responsible. The police consequently lost their case. Though he did not particularly press for a penalty, the police must have some ruling to guide them.

The Magistrate said he could not be bound by findings of his predecessors.

Inspector Garrod said the police must have some ruling on which to base their action.

The Magistrate: I certainly find that if a garage undertakes to store a car or a cycle for any person it is responsible if the car or cycle is taken out of the garage.

Inspector Garrod: In that case then I will withdraw the summons. Defendant was discharged.

AN ESTHONIAN VAGRANT.

Committed to the House of Detention.

An Esthonian was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday with being a vagrant. He admitted he had no money and no means of subsistence.

Sergeant Stimson said defendant came to Hongkong by the str. Empire State, which arrived on Monday, the 20th ult. and went ashore the following day without interference. His intention was to proceed to Shanghai by the steamer, but he was discovered by the Captain when he returned to the police. Defendant said he wanted to go to Shanghai to seek employment there, and the shipping company was prepared to take him to that port. The company, however, could not issue a passage ticket to defendant until

NOTICE

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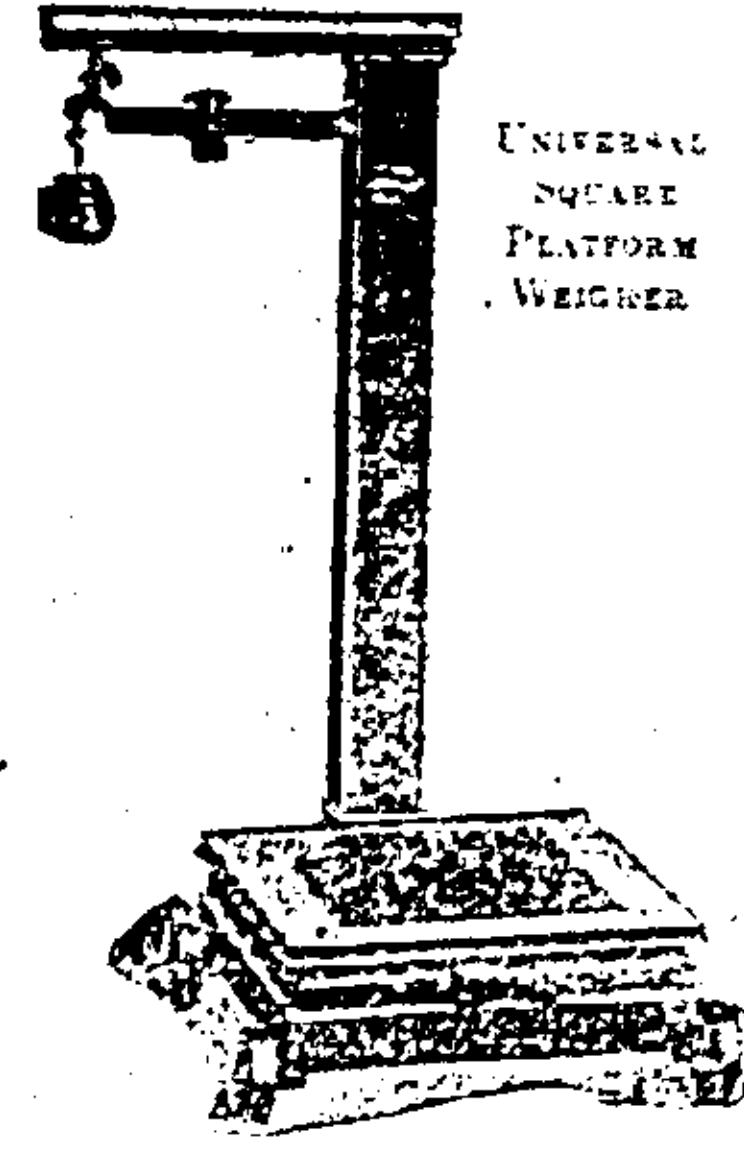
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"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

after four days, and in the meantime the Deputy Superintendent of Police asked his Worship to commit defendant to the House of Detention. Defendant asked in broken English if there was any consul in Hongkong representing Esthonia. Sergeant Stimson said he had taken defendant to see the French Consul who was looking after Esthonia's interest in Hongkong. Defendant was committed to the House of Detention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WANTED.—A Chinese gentleman of good character, education, and energy can find lucrative employment by representing a very prominent British Company. Commission only. Apply in confidence and giving particulars of previous experience under Box No. 683, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

(CORNER OF WESTERN ST. AND BONHAM RD.)

The College will re-open on Monday, September 19th. Examination of new students will be held on Saturday, September 17th, at 9 a.m.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association respectfully urge the members of their Association to sign the petition now being circulated for popular representation in the Government of the Colony.

F. T. WHEELER,
President.
Kowloon, 7th September 1921.

NOTICE.

We have this day taken over from Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. (China) Limited the Agency of Messrs. Joseph Crosfield & Sons Limited for the supply of Caustic Soda, Silicate of Soda, Glycerine and other chemical products ("Pyramid" Brand).

REISS & CO.,
(Reiss Brothers Limited)
Hongkong, September 1st, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that with reference to the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the above Company held on the 13th and 31st days of August 1921 regarding the division of the above Company's share capital from shares of the denomination of \$50 each into shares of the denomination of \$10 each, in order to enable such Special Resolutions to be carried into effect, it is necessary that shareholders should forthwith forward to the undersigned the Share Certificates in respect of their respective holdings of shares in the Company in exchange whereof the undersigned will, upon receipt of such Share Certificates, forward to the respective holders thereof written acknowledgments of the receipt thereof.

When the new Certificates in respect of the division of the shares into shares of the denomination of \$10 each as aforesaid are ready, Notice thereof will be given to shareholders and such new Certificates will be obtainable by shareholders upon application to the undersigned at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria Hongkong, in exchange for the above mentioned acknowledgments.

Dated this Seventh day of September, 1921.

FOR THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

H. N. Beaurepaire,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the above Examinations will commence on Monday, November 28th, 1921. Forms of entry and copies of regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each entry-form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee of \$15 (Hongkong Currency) on or before October 1st, 1921.

The following Scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination.

1. Two King Edward Scholarships of the value of £40 per annum open to British subjects only.
2. One President Scholarship of the value of £400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.
3. One Charter Masonic Scholarship open to the sons of Free Masons who are members of any Masonic Bodies in Hongkong or South China of the value of £200 per annum.
4. Two Peace Memorial Scholarships of the value of £300 per annum open to candidates of Pure British descent.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1921.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per share for account 1921 will be payable on Monday the 19th September 1921. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 10th September 1921, to Monday the 19th September 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL REOPENS AND A BEGINNERS CLASS will be started on Monday, September 13th at 5.15 p.m. at the Chinese Language School, junction of Zeland Street and Lee House Street, (Masonic Hall Premises).

Intending Students are requested to send in their names to the undersigned for enrolment.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, Sept. 6th, 1921.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

The First Yearly Drawing of 20 Debentures (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on Friday, the 30th September 1921, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Thursday, the 8th September 1921.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1921.

WISEMAN LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Seventeenth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices 14 Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 14th day of September, 1921, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July 1921.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 7th to 14th September 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order
D. K. KHARAS,
Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 10th Sept., 1921, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Few Complete Sets of Crystal Glass Table Services

Also
A Few Pieces of Crystal Cut Glass Jugs, Vases, Bowls etc.

On view from Friday the 9th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 14th Sept., 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Selection of Antique China and Curios, Old Chinese Painting etc.

(Full particulars will be advertised later on)

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LAMBERT BROS.,
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The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

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The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NORMA TALMADGE.

Delightful Comedy at the Coronet.

The Coronet must have a big number of fine films on hand, to judge from the frequency of the changes in the programme. Not so long ago Douglas Fairbanks would probably have remained on view for a week. Summary removal is now his portion after only two nights. And the same treatment is to be meted out to Norma Talmadge! Here, indeed, is a case of seeing many stars. "She Loves and Lies" is rare for one character who is merely farcical and who, happily is not too greatly on view, pure comedy throughout. It is all very dainty and whimsical, making not for uproarious merriment so much as for smiles and deep chuckles and low but happy laughter. That is because it is Norma Talmadge at her best, a winsome and many-sided little person, compact of brains and beauty, dispensing joy at every turn. No wonder the Coronet was packed last night.

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

The Services went down rather heavily last evening, the V.R.C. beating the R.G.A. by 11 goals to nil and the Club Lusitano beating H.M.S. Tamar by a similar score. Both the civilian clubs fielded players who have been chosen for the Interport trial game this evening. Buschert, for the V.R.C., put in some good shooting practice during the first game and scored on six occasions—G. A. Carvalho put in some good work for the Lusitano, and was ably assisted by Soares and Marcal.

Games for Thursday:—
5.15 p.m. United Athletic v 2nd Wiltshire.

5.45 p.m. R.G.A. v H.M.S. Foxglove. On the conclusion of the first game the League reaches the halfway mark.

ON THE WATERFRONT.

Race Across Pacific.

An exciting race across the Pacific by two units of the fleet of passenger steamers has just finished, the participants being the N.Y.K. steamer Suwa-Maru and the Admiral Line's Silver State. The American ship gained rapidly on a long start that the Japanese vessel had out of Yokohama for Seattle and although she made better time was unable to over-haul her on the run across. The finish was a very creditable one, for the "State" ship was beaten to port by only 19 hours on a four-day handicap.

The Suwa Maru sailed from Yokohama on August 19 for Victoria and Seattle and tied up at the Puget Sound port at 5 p.m. on September 1, according to advice received locally this morning.

The Silver State set her course eastward from the Japanese port four days later—August 23—and covered the same route and touched at the two ports of call arriving at Seattle at noon on September 2, her due date, a day after her competitor.

The silk train of the Silver State laden with about 3,000 bales of silk was dispatched for New York at 6 p.m. on the day of the arrival of the vessel, says a telegraphic advice received here.

Jazz.
The famous Keystone Jazz Band will stir the air with the latest popular jazz music from the States at a small dance that will be given on Friday evening next on board the Admiral Line's new steamer Keystone State by Capt. G. Tyrell January, her commander.

The Keystone State will arrive here from Manila tomorrow and will sail on September 12 for Seattle.

Golden State Sails.
With all her inside rooms on the lower deck abolished, the steamer Golden State has sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive on October 3.

Pressmen Speculate.
The sale of the Empress of Japan by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, which is proposed as soon as new tonnage is ready for the trans-Pacific service, is causing pressmen in Japan and on the Pacific Coast to speculate wildly as to who will be the probable purchaser of the famous old ship.

The China Mail Steamship Company's name is the latest to be mentioned in connection with the disposal of the Japan, but the Hongkong agent of that Company flatly contradicts the statement made in a Japanese journal. New ships will be acquired by the China Mail Steamship Company, it is said, when additions to the fleet are made. Purchase of the Empress of Japan by the China Mail Company would not allow the company to enjoy the full benefits of American registry for the vessel as she is not American-built, it is pointed out.

Only recently it was rumoured that the Admiral Line has secured an option on the Empress of Japan and intended to use her in a coastwise service on the American Pacific Coast, but this also is most unlikely, the local agents of the Admiral Line say, for the same reason as that which puts the China Mail Steamship Company at a disadvantage under the United States shipping laws with a foreign-built ship.

No Damage to Glaucus.
No damage was sustained by the Blue Funnel steamer Glaucus in consequence of her stranding for several days on a sandbank in the Yangtze River, it was said at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's this morning. The vessel was dry-docked to meet the requirements of the underwriters. No water was being made it was said and it is expected that the vessel

A C E A L
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WIDDOP

KEIGHLEY, ENGLAND.

SEMI-DIESEL ENGINES.
(using crude oil.)

DIXON BROS. HUTCHISON,
SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.
MARINE ENGINES
Operating on Kerosine
10, 20, 30, 40 & 60 H.P.

MARINE & STATIONARY
SINGLE & TWIN CYLINDER
20, 30 & 70 H.P.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

SHOWROOMS: 15 & 16 Connaught Road Central.

The ANGLO-CHINESE ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION, Ltd.
REISS & CO.
(REISS BROS., LTD.)

will not be further delayed. Her rest on the sandbank will put her back in her time-table running and the date of her departure from Hongkong for London, Antwerp and Amsterdam is now October 4.

Big Passenger List.
Showing 1,756 names on her passenger-list the British India steamer Takada arrived at Hongkong this morning from Calcutta and Singapore, bringing large consignments of Indian freight for local discharge. A particularly heavy list of coolie deck passengers marked the voyage, there being 1,661 of them, besides 95 passengers in the saloon.

Jumping overboard from the vessel while she was at sea one of the male deck passengers was lost. It was not for some hours after the occurrence that it was reported so nothing could be done to save the man.

TWO ROOMS FOR 16 PERSONS.
A member of Durham County Council said he knew of a case where 16 persons had to live in two rooms.

INSULT TO INJURY.
Mr. Nathan Todd, relieving officer of Scarborough, has just received a postcard sent to him from Glasgow in 1908. It was franked with 1/2d. stamp, and he has been called upon to pay 2d. extra to conform with the present postal regulations.

A \$200 CAMERA WILL TAKE PICTURES.

but no sensible person claims that the photographs equal those secured with a \$50.00 lens. The eye is a miniature camera, and lenses, simply remedy defects in the natural photographing mechanism. The better the lenses, the better the results. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, manufacture lenses as safe, as nearly perfect and as satisfactory as can be produced by the combination of human ingenuity and constructive machinery of the highest type.

AT YOUR SERVICE

CARS THAT ARE COMFORTABLE.

RATES THAT ARE REASONABLE.

DRIVERS THAT ARE RELIABLE.

SCENERY THAT IS ENCHANTING.

SATISFACTION THAT IS ASSURED.

BY

'PHONING EITHER

Hongkong 155

Kowloon 357

The United Motor Co., Ltd.



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace
Entirely Under British Management

Tuesday, 6th. to Thursday, 8th. September.
—9.15 p.m.—

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION

presents

MARGARET BLANCHE

"A PLACE IN THE SUN"

Retaliation Conquers a Betrayer.

PATHE'S NEWS & COMEDIES.

MATINEE PROGRAMMES

5.15 p.m. Tuesday & Wednesday:—"DESERT GOLD."
Thursday:—"VANISHING TRAIL," 8 & 9 Epis.

7.15 p.m. Tuesday to Thursday
—"VANISHING DAGGER," 5 & 6 Episodes.

Booking at Messrs. MEHTA & CO. (Phone 951.)
Hongkong Hotel Buildings.

Popular Prices. Tram and Motor Cars waiting at the termination of Performance.

THE WORLD THEATRE.
A
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

will be given at the World Theatre
on FRIDAY, September 9th at 9.15 p.m.

In aid of the widow of the late Lance-Corpl. Way.
2nd Wilt. Regt.

Under the distinguished patronage of:—

H.E. the Governor
H.E. Lieut-General Sir George Kirkpatrick

The Commodore
Lt.-Col. Wyndham and Officers 2nd. Wilt. Regt.

The Wilt. Band will be in attendance, and the programme has been organised by Mr. Crow, local talent kindly supporting.

Prices:—£2, £1, and 60 cents.

AMERICA'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.
As a mark of the British "Fund" in connection with the people's respect of America's sacrifices in the war, the Pilgrim Fathers' Association has opened 11.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPENOR"	27th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"CLAUCUS"	4th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINOCOW"	11th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	5th Oct.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	7th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TELEMACHUS"	20th Oct.	Rotterdam & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct.	
"PROTESILAUS"	2nd Nov.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS"	7th September.	via Suez
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"ASCANIUS"	10th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE
Scheepvaart-Maatschappij
(United Netherlands Navigation Company).HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA, LISBON & MANILA.

The Steamship

"ALDERAMIN" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th, Sept., 1921 will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Sept., 1921 at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1921.COUNCIL WARNINGS AS
"VALENTINES."

Notices to abate a refuse nuisance are being carried about like valentines and love-letters by ratepayers of Trevor, near Llan-gollen, says the chairman of the local district council.

W. S. BAILEY
& CO., LTD.,ENGINEERS & SHIP-
BUILDERS, HOK UN
KOWLOON.HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L."

Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."
Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
50 B.H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
Manager ... K.633.
Secretary ... K.369.
Harbour Engineers, K.604 &
K.622.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CHRISTIANITY BY FILM.

New Berlin Venture With
World-Wide Scope.

Christian propaganda by film is the leading idea of a new Berlin film syndicate. The undertaking is a Catholic one, and the plan is to have the organization made as world-wide as the Church itself, states the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*.

As a modest beginning the Spera Film Company has been projected with a capital of 1,500,000 marks (£75,000 nominally).

In the prospectus the company is described as having for its object "Preparation and production of films showing the Christian spirit."

Herr Erzberger, the former Finance Minister, and a prominent member of the German Catholic party, whose assassination has just been reported, is said to have been one of the promoters.

U.S. ATTORNEY AT
SHANGHAI SUED FOR
T.S. 600,000.

Alleged Breach of Confidence.

The latest development in the American legal sensation is that the Philippine National Bank has filed suit in the United States Court for China against Mr. W. S. Floreng, claiming Tael 600,000 for alleged breach of confidence while employed early this year as the bank's attorney. The petition is too lengthy for reproduction verbatim, but the following extracts are the essential points:

That between the 21st January, 1921, and 10th February, 1921, the said defendant was employed by the plaintiff as the latter's attorney-at-law.

That during the course of his employment as aforesaid, the said defendant, at the city of Shanghai, China, between the dates above-mentioned, obtained from the plaintiff certain confidential information regarding the business, records, affairs and financial condition of the Shanghai branch of plaintiff, the said information consisting, inter alia, of full, complete and detailed statements communicated confidentially by plaintiff to defendant, as aforesaid, with respect to certain exchange contracts then and there existing between the plaintiff and other banks doing business in China:—

Asia Banking Corporation.
International Banking Corporation.
Equitable Far Eastern Banking Corporation.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia.

Chinese-American Bank of Commerce.

Netherlands Trading Society.

Sumitomo Bank.

Mitsui Bank.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

Sino-Italian Bank.

Netherlands Indies Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank.

Bank of Taiwan.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

American Express Co.

Bank of Chosen.

That by means of the aforesaid confidential communications by plaintiff to defendant the said defendant became fully conversant with all the secrets and affairs of the plaintiff, relating to and connected with exchange contracts.

That on or about 25th January, 1921, the defendant without the authorization or consent of plaintiff, and without attempting to secure such authorization or consent, wrongfully revealed and disclosed to one Robert Buchanan, Manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Asia Banking Corporation, the secrets and confidential information obtained by the said defendant from the plaintiff as aforesaid.

The petition goes on to state that the defendant at a meeting of representatives of all the banks, disclosed "the secrets and confidential information" gained as the bank's attorney. Plaintiffs claim that as a result of this they were damaged in the sum of Tael 600,000.

A second cause of action states that on 20th and 21st July, defendant wrote to Messrs. F. J. Sobuhl and H. D. Rodger, the following letter:—

"The action of the Philippine National Bank at the present time may be described as similar to that of the beast which bites the hand that feeds him. The motive in this matter is undoubtedly two-fold. The reason why Mr. Concepcion, on 22nd February, 1921, wrote a letter to my firm, discharging me became apparent when thereafter it appeared he was inclined to re-

pudiate the liabilities of the Philippine National Bank on these exchange contracts, and he unquestionably felt that in order to make his purpose good, he had to repudiate us. He did not in his letter, as any gentleman should do in the circumstances, ask us to forward our statement of account, nor has he ever asked for it, nor has he or his bank ever settled the balance of their account with us for other services rendered them, for the most part, prior to that time. His present purpose was disclosed at the hearing, when he suggested that the reason why I had described at length the services I was rendering was that I wanted to lay the foundation of a large fee. My reply to this is that his one purpose now, having failed in the purpose that led him to discharge us originally, is to defeat our claims for the reasonable value of the services rendered, and that he does not make these charges in good faith, but has allied himself with others who are interested only in damaging my good name and the good name of my firm, and to further their own malignant motives. The repudiation of us and the present attempt to destroy my reputation and the reputation of my firm, is based on deceit, falsehood, collusion and treachery. Nothing else, perhaps, may be expected from a banking concern that observes no higher standards than to maintain in the personnel of its staff and as its vice-President a man of the type of Mr. Concepcion, and also nothing more can be expected from a bank which has no greater principles of commercial honour than to wish to repudiate its obligations to other bankers who have accepted them in the ordinary course and in good faith."

Plaintiff claims that defendant wrote this letter with the sole intention of damaging their good name, and that it was "false, scandalous and defamatory," and that it was written wilfully, wrongfully, knowingly and maliciously.

Plaintiff prays for judgment (1) in the sum of Tael 50,000 (2) in the sum of Tael 100,000 together with costs.

Messrs. Ross and Laurence for plaintiffs.

MISS LILY ELISIE'S PLANS.

To Return To The Stage.

To the joy of all play-goers at Home, Miss Lily Elsie has announced her intention of returning to the stage, and will shortly appear at a West-end theatre.

Of all musical comedy queens, she was supreme. Born 35 years ago at Salford, in Lancashire, she took a pantomime part at the age of 11.

But it was not until she was given the namepart in "The Merry Widow," in 1907, that she became known to the great world of theatre-lovers.

This delicate little lady, with the winsome face and appealing ways, waltzed her way into every heart, and for 778 performances she delighted the crowds. There was never a musical rage like the "Merry Widow" waltz, never a boom in millinery like the big drooping Lily Elsie hat.

At Daly's Miss Elsie appeared in other plays. It was during the run of "The Count of Luxembourg," in 1911, that she left the stage to marry Major Ian Bullock, a son of the late Mr. John Bullock, a wealthy textile manufacturer, of Accrington, Lancashire.

While her husband was at the front Miss Elsie devoted her time to work for the wounded, occasionally appearing in charity matinees on their behalf.

For some time she has been living with her husband at Kingston.

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"PEACE AND WORK."

The Future of World Trade.

Sir Charles Sykes, M.P., on his return to England from a visit to the United States and Canada, granted an interesting interview to a Press representative on the political and trade conditions in the great Republic of the West.

Sir Charles said he found everywhere an extraordinary appreciation of what Great Britain was able to accomplish during the war. To Americans, Mr. Lloyd George was the biggest man in world politics to-day, and if the Prime Minister found it possible to go to Washington later on he (Sir Charles) was confident that he would receive such a welcome as would show that the United States could set an example to some folk in this country in the matter of gratitude for and admiration of services rendered to the whole world.

IRISH PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sir Charles said that the news of the Irish Conference was received on the White Star liner Adriatic, on which he crossed over, with great enthusiasm, and he was certain that in America all sections, not excluding the most pro-Irish of them, were watching the negotiations with anxious and friendly interest.

The great strides which had been made by the Roman Catholic Church in America and Canada also impressed Sir Charles, who remarked that, leaving religious questions quite aside, it was impossible to ignore the fact that this was a development which was having a distinct and significant influence in world affairs.

It was in connection with trade conditions that Sir Charles's visit was made, and upon that subject he speaks with authority.

The first thing he would say, said Sir Charles, was that the United States, although it came last into the war, was experiencing to the full the disadvantages economic results of the war which were common to all countries. The cost of living was much higher than in England, and America had not yet realised the significance of a still inflated coinage. That was a matter which they, like Britain, must get right with all possible speed.

The only trade which seemed to be an exception to the rule was the textile trade, in which there was much activity, but even this activity was more or less damped, as far as imported goods were concerned, by the uncertainty of the operation of the emergency tariff legislation.

LOOKING TO CENTRAL EUROPE.

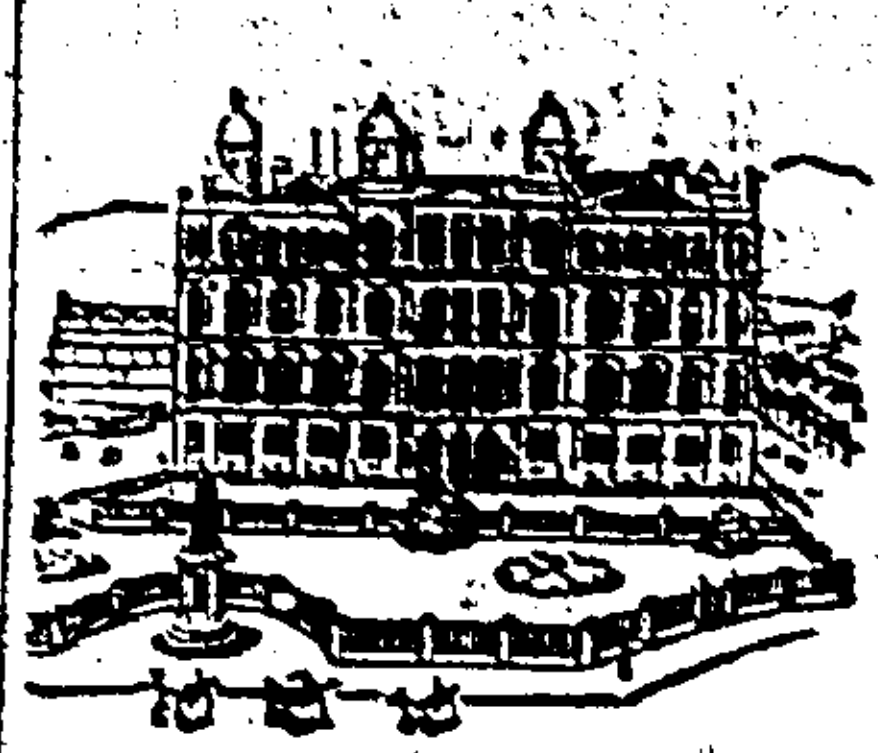
He had come back from the States absolutely convinced that it was to Central Europe and not to America that we must look first for a permanent revival of business.

The future of world trade depended upon a return to and the observance of sound economics. Temporary conditions might have to be the subject of special arrangements, but he was certain that it was not by tariffs and fiscal manipulation that the markets of the world would be brought back to prosperity.

Visiting America at a time when their system of dealing with labour questions was more or less undergoing a test, Sir Charles said he could not help feeling that on the whole that system was better than ours.

While in this country thousands of unemployed folk were receiving doles from the State, which, however necessary, could not increase the self-respect of those who received them, and could not fail to be injurious to the country economically, in the United States they had a system which threw the responsibility of dealing with unemployment on industry rather than on the State.

PAINTS



"Once a user of our Paints, always a user of our Paints," is the rule rather than the exception. Our knowledge and experience of the local conditions enable us to offer the very best Ready Mixed Paints for all general purposes.

Paints

Mixed Ready for Use.

English Made. Packed in 7-lb. tins with handle, and 1-lb. tins.

Stocked in Hongkong.

French Grey	Signal Red	Light Blue	Dark Royal Blue	Black
Dark Green	Black	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green

French Grey	Signal Red	Light Blue	Dark Royal Blue	Black
Dark Green	Black	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green

French Grey	Signal Red	Light Blue	Dark Royal Blue	Black
Dark Green	Black	Dark Green	Dark Green	Dark Green

French Grey	Signal Red	Light Blue	Dark Royal Blue
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Dubarry's Bath Salts 12 assorted odours in box
" Liquid Powder
" Visitor's Soap (assorted)
" Creme Malimar for softening hands
" Powderettes
" Perfumes

Proprietary articles, Patent Medicines,
 Druggists Sundries, Perfumes, etc.
 Everything good and reliable.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Phone No. 16.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921.

PROSPECTS IN THE F. M. S.

For months past disconcerting, even distressing, reports have been in circulation relative to the condition of things in Malaya. A Home journal got as far as to depict queues of down-at-heel colonists lining up for an allowance of bread at the hands of benevolent authorities. Without this piece of embroidery, it is only too true that the depression has been acute. Malaya looks to rubber and tin for her prosperity, and when a slump in both occurs at the same time it means knocking the bottom out of the country's revenue. The adverse reports began before last year was out, and with perhaps slight fluctuation the doleful tale has continued, so that Malaya has been undergoing her bad spell for the greater part of a twelvemonth; nor have tidings been of a kind to encourage hope of improvement within a readily measurable period. It is some consolation to find that the Resident, Mr. W. G. Maxwell, with his special facilities for first-hand knowledge, is not at all disposed to be pessimistic.

In his annual report Mr. Maxwell marks the contrast with a little while, before, when rubber stood at a very remunerative price and tin at record figures, while before 1920 closed rubber had fallen to a price below the average cost of production and the tin industry was also in a bad way. This does not discourage Mr. Maxwell, who observes: "In regard to rubber and tin, we are strong in the knowledge that the world cannot get on without our supplies."

As soon as the world regains its lost power of consumption (the result of labour unrest and other world-wide troubles), it must come to us for our rubber and tin, and must pay us a price which remunerates us for complying with its requirements. The position is certainly an extraordinary one. When the rubber industry began in Malaya, not so very many years ago, the price of the commodity soared to something like 12/6d per lb. Companies could produce in those days at from 1/6d to 1/9d per lb., and this was brought down to under 1/- per lb. before the war; yet to-day the article does not command the cost of production.

No doubt, as Mr. Maxwell says, the world-wide depression is largely responsible for this state of affairs, but the sheer glut of supplies has probably had a larger say. An important outcome of the dilemma will inevitably be the elimination of unsound propositions, whether due to over-capitalisation or inherent defects. This will help clear the air a lot. Even then, with the enormous advance in production, so many of the younger concerns having arrived at maturity, the supply is likely to be ample in the sense that high prices, saving such a contingency as failure of the crop, must be deemed a thing of the past. For various reasons artificial restriction has been found practicable only up to a point. There may still be room for remunerative business. In the days when rubber-company prospectuses were floating around the City wholesale, it was repeatedly asserted that good dividends could be paid if the profit only amounted to 1d. per lb., and in the case of reasonably-capitalised concerns a moderate rate of profit would certainly suffice to show a fair return. The world-wide depression has had the effect of limiting purchases to little more than absolutely essential quantities. But, looking to the general utility of rubber, one can find justification for Mr. Maxwell's cheery note. Besides expansion in the demand for rubber in connection with motor vehicles, private and commercial, cheap rubber makes practicable the application of the substance to purposes for which its use has hitherto been circumscribed. For instance, some people will recollect that agreeable rubber-laid approach to Euston Station, which long forbade imitation for economic reasons. We may expect also an extension of its use in footwear, as has long been the vogue in America. At the same time it is important to note that Mr. Maxwell directs attention to the desirability of cultivating other industries. The lure of profits from tin and rubber has diverted energies from other branches of activity. If the stagnation which has come over Malaya's accustomed sources of trade leads to the development of new industries, the slump will not have been an unmixed evil.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

House Collapses.

The heavy rains of the past few days have brought with them the usual crop of landlides, house collapses, etc. The loss of life attendant on these house collapses again draws public attention to the fact that the vast majority of the property in the native quarters of the City is of old and dilapidated nature, erected years ago at a time when the building laws were by no means as strict as they are to-day and when "jerry builders" ran up almost any kind of shanty they liked, and called it a house. We have recently been informed that the staff of the Public Works Department is busily engaged making inspections of the older class of properties and that in some instances repairs, if not entire rebuilding, has been ordered. Only yesterday we reported that, on the orders of the P.W.D., the inmates of No. 226 Des Vaux Road West had been ordered to vacate the premises owing to the building being in danger of collapsing. Shortings have had to be put in, so one must take it for granted that the property was in a pretty bad way. It is indeed ironical that the Government, which is charged with the preservation of the safety of the public, directly hinders the improvement and repair of property (and also the rebuilding of it) by the nature of its building regulations. But such is the case. Under the existing Ordinances and even more so under the projected Ordinance now before the Legislative Council, a landlord becomes penalised who seeks to improve or rebuild. He has to conform to so many new regulations (and, in the case of rebuilding, sacrifice a large part of his site) that he puts off what is to him the evil day of putting his property in better order. We have previously pointed out this fact, and we would again urge the Government to give its serious attention to the matter as a whole. Much better would it be if the Government took a certain district, replanned it as near as possible to its present formation, weeded out the old houses and allowed room for scavenging lanes, etc., and assisted the landlords to do the work necessary to safeguard the lives of the human beings living there. By taking one district at a time, carefully going through it in such a manner, we should soon have the Colony clean of death traps. The present policy of waiting until a landlord takes the initiative and then pouncing on him with all the new regulations is one that has killed all initiative, and one that has, unfortunately, led to falling houses killing innocent inmates. We want a broader policy, and it is time it was adopted.

Fourteen thousand cigarettes and 33 lbs of tobacco were seized as contraband by Revenue Officers on the collier Haifuka Maru yesterday.

A meeting of the Legislative Council takes place to-morrow afternoon, when, according to the agenda circulated, the only business is to proceed with the Bills introduced at the last meeting.

The Peking and Tientsin Times states that Sir Robert Ho Tung and family were entertained at luncheon by Ex-President Li Yuan-hung in Tientsin on the 9th August. Sir Robert is expected to return to the Colony in November.

The coolie who was knocked down by motorcar No. 493, owned by Mr. R. Weusthoff, Manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, outside the On Lok Yuen restaurant, has succumbed to his injuries at the Government Civil Hospital.

Thomas Kirk, ship's officer, who was last evening brought to the Central Police Station for disorderly behaviour at the King Edward Hotel, and who was released on a bail of \$12, failed to turn up at the Police Court this morning when his case was called, and his bail was accordingly estreated.

The ruins resulting from the collapse of houses Nos. 313 and 315 Queen's Road West have at length been cleared, and five dead bodies have been counted, making the number of fatalities, including the death of a severely injured inmate at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, to six. On account of its unsafe condition, No. 46 Graham Street has been condemned by the Public Works Department, and the inmates have been ordered to leave the premises.

Robbery with violence is reported to have taken place at a vernacular school at Canton Road last evening, during the absence of the teacher. On the pretext of having a letter to deliver, the robbers induced the two small boys then in the school to open the door. As soon as this was done, the boys were taken up and carried to the kitchen where they were bound and gagged. The floor was then ransacked, and money to the amount of \$50 and clothing of the value of \$15 were taken away.

A prosecution under the Dogs Ordinance was brought into Mr. R. E. Lindsell's Court this morning when a Chinese was summoned for landing a dog from the Wuchow steamer without a permit from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. Inspector Willis said that the dog was the following day brought to the Police Station by the defendant for a licence and it was then ascertained that he had not secured the permit from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. The latter was communicated with, but said he did not wish to press the charge as it was the first offence, since the new Order was promulgated. The Magistrate took into consideration the honesty of the defendant in bringing the dog to the station, and imposed a nominal fine of \$1.

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

Two Recorded Last Night. Earthquakes were again recorded at the Royal Observatory last night. The first took place at one-and-a-half minutes past nine, and lasted 1 min 25 secs., the amplitude being 1.4 m.m. A much more severe earthquake was recorded at five-and-a-quarter minutes past midnight, the quake lasting two minutes ten secs. The amplitude (or oscillation) was in this case 3.9 m.m.

DAY BY DAY.

MAN IS NEVER WATCHFUL ENOUGH AGAINST DANGERS THAT THREATEN HIM EVERY HOUR—HORROR.

Yesterday's health return shows that there was one non-fatal case of enteric fever and one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever.

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ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

What a disappointing week we have just been through. It has been a treat for us not to have to endure such hot weather, but this week has been a real wash-out in more ways than one. Everything out of doors has been "napoo", golf, tennis, polo, football and almost all other forms of recreation. I have noticed one or two enthusiasts going off swimming on days when it has looked pretty black overhead, and if the Clerk of the Weather sends down the juice in the proverbial cats and dogs style he can't put a stop to that. But somehow or other the water doesn't look very tempting when Old Sol is out of sight, and our beaches have not been so popular as usual. We were disappointed over the V.R.C. Sports, which are attaining great popularity, and on Saturday we had to go without the K.C.C. Concert, which we had all been looking forward to for the past few weeks. The V.R.C. sports will, however, take place to-night and let us hope that the Weather Controller will have mercy on us next Saturday for the K.C.C. I wonder if it's their new jazz band that has been responsible for the disturbances in the clouds; they have been doing a few rehearsals somewhere on the hill top, haven't they?

The Wopung murder trial is causing quite a deal of excitement among the Chinese population of the Colony. The Court every day is crowded and so anxious are those present not to miss a word of what is said that they do not sit down but crowd together, standing up, as near the Judge's dais as the Court officials will allow them. That is not very close and it is doubtful if they can hear very much. The public appear to be far more interested in the proceedings than the man who is filling the principal role in the drama, for right throughout the trial he has stood motionless in the dock, with bowed head and presenting an appearance of absolute boredom. He seems to have no anxiety at all, and with so able a counsel as Mr. Jenkin defending him he can rest assured that everything possible that can be done for him will be done. It was a thoughtful little act on the part of defending counsel to ask the Court to grant a few minutes while prisoner changed his wet clothes and it was no doubt greatly appreciated.

One of the unusual features of the trial was the presence yesterday morning of a number of members of the fair sex. The presence in Court of most people one sees at trials can well be understood. In addition to those who have a part to play in the drama that is unfolding, the Court officials, counsel and their assistants, newspaper reporters, etc., at a big trial in a European country may be seen authors, novelists and journalists generally, actors, artists and a dozen others whose job it is to study life as it really is. There are some who go for notoriety or because it is considered fashionable in some circles to do so, and there are others who go because their morbid minds find enjoyment in watching a fellow creature in trouble and watching some poor devil's mental agony as he stands face to face with justice making a fight that to him means life or death. The presence of *la femme* at the Hongkong Court was not a very elevating spectacle. They probably did not come for notoriety (Hongkong is usually the opposite) and they took very little interest in the case, but don't they think they would have spent a more profitable morning if they had, say, given the amah a bit of time off and spent the time with baby? That's more of a woman's job, anyway.

People at Home whose knowledge of the Chinese race is confined to perhaps an occasional glance at a washerman, all dressed up in his Sunday-best, and looking very uncomfortable, out for a walk on a bank holiday, tell you that those who hail from this part of the globe have faces which are quite unmovable. They never even smile, they say, and one gathers from their conversation that the sight of a Chinese laughing is rarer than would be the spectacle of old Pussfoot drinking cocktails in the Hongkong lounge. They do laugh, and judging by what one sees, they have a greater sense of humour than we have. A chair coolie was standing the other day under the

scaffolding of a building that is going up in the Colony when a half brick fell from the top and just missed his bare head by a fraction. The other coolies set up an uproar, and really there was no harm done, but I'll bet it's the narrowest squeak that chap's had of going to glory for a very long time. A coolie was painting the roof of a building, about twenty feet from the ground, some time back and he accidentally slipped and fell. His paint upset all over him and he was in a fearful mess and if he had not hurt himself it might have been very funny. But he had to be taken away on a stretcher to hospital. He was in such a bad way that I believe he eventually died, but the coolies who were standing around thought it a fine joke.

WHAT IS A LOAN?

Judgment in P. N. Case.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice, Wood in the Summary Court this morning in a case heard yesterday in which an Indian money lender sued three Chinese on a promissory note signed in Mr. Haywood's office.

For plaintiff, it was contended that the note was really only a security as no money changed hands. The defence was that, not being signed at the registered address, the note was void.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. G. R. Haywood and the defence was conducted by Mr. H. C. Macnamara.

In this case, said His Lordship, the facts had been substantially agreed. The only defence raised was that the transaction sued upon by the plaintiff, a registered money lender, amounted to carrying on a money lending business elsewhere than at his registered address, contrary to Section 3, Sub-section 1B of the Money Lender's Ordinance, 1911, and the contract between the parties was consequently void. Not every transaction by a money lender formed a part of a money lending business. The business of a money lender was to give pecuniary accommodation to his clients on terms advantageous to himself. In this case the promissory note was given by defendants to plaintiff not in consideration of any pecuniary advantage but in consideration for the release of one of their number in a

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Janet, she and I had a serious talk this morning. It all arose through the wee yin producing the mangled remains of what had been at one time a respectable-looking celluloid doll. True, ye never could from its face just quite determine the sex but for all that it was a decent lump of a doll, and there wasna' even the price of a drink left out of a ten dollar note by the time Santa Claus got his hands on it. As it is now it constitutes a danger, for given even the red end o' a match in it's vicinity it would surely mean collecting fire insurance if no' caron oil and bandages and the new motor ambulance. But let that be as it may, I wasna' so much concerned about the toy itself as the cool way it was being chucked about and the demand that a new one should be substituted forthwith. Bairns in this Colony have an idea that the old man has some sort o' conservatory attached to the office wherein intensive culture in "silver trees" is practised atween punching typewriters and going out to forenoon coffee at Wise-man's.

Kids nowadays don't appreciate the value of money. When I was a boy I used to get a ha'penny on a Saturday (for value received, of course)—a whole ha'penny and strict instructions to see and no' spend it at a' in one shop. Which we didn't. Farthings were coins o' the realm in those days, and what's more forbye, in common currency. About the only time I really remember feeling rich was when my uncle was slightly sprung of a Saturday night and would quietly slip a penny in my hand. Then I was a plutocrat, that is, so long as my aunt was unaware of the fact, for if she'd got her fingers on the money, a big iron bank that was supposed to hold my savings for Christmas. So it did, but my Christmas present usually took the shape o' a pair o' new boots, that is when the

LATE SHANGHAI NEWS.

The Lushan Convention.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
 Shanghai, September 7.
 A Hankow message says that Wu Pui-foo and Chao Hang-ti will jointly declare to sponsor Chang Shao Tsung's Lushan Convention of eleven provinces, and they are said to approve of the plan.

Workmen Buried.

An unknown number of Chinese workmen were buried when the portal of the Hotel France fell in the course of alterations.

British Submarines.

The British submarines L9 and L15 are lying off Bund, and have been visited by many. They proceed to Hongkong on Friday.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

A Word to Depositors.

Local depositors and creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be pleased to learn that arrangements are still proceeding towards the eventual re-opening of the local branch.

The local manager, M. Montargis, informs us that as from to-day they are sending to every creditor of the Branch a statement showing the balance of their respective accounts to June 30th. These statements should be returned to the Branch in the shortest possible time, signed and certified as correct, as all the statements must be in before business can be resumed. Creditors, who for any reason do not receive such statement within ten days from to-day's date, are requested to apply at the Bank's Office, Chater Road, for the necessary forms.

debtors' prison. This could not be held to be a transaction in the ordinary course of the plaintiff's money lending business. The plaintiff had not contravened the Ordinance and he was entitled to succeed. There would be judgment for the plaintiff against all three defendants, with costs.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

money wasna' already hypothesized to make up the price o' my next Sunday suit. But let me loose wi' that penny and I wouldna' have called the King my cousin. It wasna' hard to get a crowd o' boys round, for bad news travels fast, and the upheaval o' it all generally took place in the Italian's in the High Street when a glass o' icecream and nine spoons was the order.

But the kids here are fair spoiled. And it's the mother's that are to blame for it. They canna' pass a shop window without buying some rubbish for them, if it's no' for eating, it's for breaking, wi' the result that their stomachs and the front verandah's are aye in a general state o' disorder. Ye volunteer to mend a doll and a' ye get is a sniff.

The result o' a' this is that the kids grow old before their time. It's the same in the case o' entertainments. We used to look forward the live long year to seeing the pantomime and a hurl in a cab was a thing to be talked about for weeks together. The kids here away wouldna' thank ye for taking them to the pictures and they're only interested in a circus because it's unusual, which just proves my point. Our wee yin when she's in a motor promptly falls asleep—bored to death—and all she's interested in is what's likely to happen next. They sit up at our tables wi' their eyes open and their ears well forward and what they don't know isn't worth mentioning. There's nothing that I know of that'll shake them out of their blasé complacency; they've got nothing in life to look forward to, having bright and early ran the whole gamut of personal emotion.

Aye it's a great pity that mothers can be so thoughtless in being so thoughtful, for they're only saving up trouble for their bairns in after years. Goodness enough in this world without having the seeds o' them planted unbeknown in the early and most impressionable years of a child's life.

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THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Statement by President Sun Yat-sen.

Canton, September 5.—The legal Government of the Republic of China has today issued the following declaration by President Sun Yat-sen on Chinese representation at the Washington Conference.

"The President of the United States of America has invited China to participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions at a Conference to be held at Washington.

"The Government of the Republic of China, whereof I am the duly constituted Chief Executive, affirms that no settlement of these questions is possible as long as China is not set free from the policy which is defined as elaborated in the Twenty-one Demands and further worked out in the series of secret agreements, loans and concessions concluded and granted by Hsu Shih-chang's administration in favor of Japan. All other questions are subordinate to this menacing policy whose unchecked prosecution involves eventually an alien domination of China with her man-power and natural resources.

"To secure her release from this policy of domination, China must be represented at the Conference by a delegation under the direction of an Administration that is not only the legal Government of the Republic but is not committed and is not compromised by its dealings and relations with the Foreign Power pursuing that policy.

"Hsu Shih-chang and his administration are so committed and so compromised. He was Secretary of State of the administration which mismanaged the negotiations connected with the Twenty-one Demands and in consequence sacrificed vital Chinese rights. He and his administration concluded the Secret Agreements of 1915, and other secret and illegal transactions impairing the independence and integrity of China and subjecting Chinese economic resources to an exploitation subserving the same policy of domination. Besides this moral incompetency, the administration of Hsu Shih-chang is illegal. He was elected to office by a Parliament which was set up in violation of the Chinese Constitution and which he himself had to dissolve, in the autumn of last year, as unconstitutional.

"On the other hand, this Government is entirely free and stands uncommitted vis-a-vis any Foreign Power or Powers. It is also the legal Government of the Republic of China, because it has been established in pursuance of the government-making power vested in Parliament by the Constitution.

"The moral disqualification of Hsu Shih-chang and his administration of state China's case goes to the root of Chinese representation at the Conference. This difficulty cannot be solved by any paper-scheme for the political unification of China. It is a stern reality that must be faced if China is to secure a minimum of justice at the Conference.

"Therefore, I, in the name and on behalf of the Government and People of the Republic of China, do hereby declare that unless a delegation under the direction of this Government attends and takes part in the work of the Washington Conference, none of the decisions of the Conference, relating to China shall be recognized as possessing any validity or force."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Switzerland has no language of its own. The official languages of Switzerland are French, Italian, and German, all three being recognized as the "mother tongue" of the majority of the inhabitants. A majority of the people speak German, while the others use French and Italian, varying as a rule according to the proximity of the people to each country whose language they speak. Public documents and notices are printed in the French and German languages. In the Swiss national Parliament the members make their speeches either in French or German, the members being as familiar with one language as the other. Statements from the President of Switzerland are furnished to the newspapers in both languages.

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A TEMPTED CLERK.

The Story of His Fall.

A tale of temptation was related at the Magistracy this morning in a case in which a Chinese youth was charged with obtaining a sum by false pretences.

Employed as a clerk at the Green Island Cement Company, defendant's salary of \$45 a month was, he said, not sufficient to support a household which comprises his grandmother, father and brothers. As a pupil at the Y.M.C.A. school, he paid his fee of \$11 for the term, but omitted to do likewise with the moneys handed over to him by three other pupils to be paid on their behalf. When the discovery of the deficit was made, the youth had nothing to say, and he was handed over to the police.

Mr. Vaux, who appeared before the Magistrate this morning to enter a plea of "guilty" on behalf of the youth, asked his Worship to take into consideration the circumstances of the case, and deal leniently with the defendant. The father had borrowed sufficient money to refund the loss to the Y.M.C.A. people occasioned by the youth's lapse, and it was agreed that the charge should not be pressed. Moreover, with the publicity which the offence had conveyed to his employers, it was likely that his chances of re-employment in the Green Island Cement Company were lost.

The case was adjourned for the purpose of enquiring into the youth's character when in the employment of the Company, and also into the prospects of his future employment.

Miss Mary A. Poynter, in "When Turkey was Turkey," tells many stories about dogs in that country. One is about a dog called "Carabash." Carabash was a fine-looking dog and had a kennel built for him—for use during the cold winter weather. One winter's morning the dog's owner found Carabash out in the snow, whilst the kennel was inhabited by a "thin, miserable-looking little yellow lady-dog." The owner drove her away at once. Next morning the same thing happened, and the next, finally Carabash could stand it no longer, and when the lady-dog was again driven away, he went with her. How's that for chivalry?

Though Tennyson presumably shared the usual masculine horror of letting his braces be seen—he occasionally let them be heard. Mr. Edward Whympre relates

MR. ROCKEFELLER TO VISIT HONGKONG.

Will Arrive Here Next Month.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the son of the famous "oil king," will visit Hongkong for a few days in the course of his tour of the Far East in connection with his visit to Peking to attend the opening of the Peking Medical College, which was built by funds contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Rockefeller, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Klein, a friend of Miss Rockefeller's and Mr. C. O. Huydt, arrived at Shanghai by the Empress of Asia one day last week and proceeded to Peking to be present at the dedication ceremony at the new college. North China will be toured by Mr. Rockefeller's party who are on their first visit to the Far East, and they will come on to Manila and Hongkong by the Empress of Russia, which is due to arrive at Hongkong on October 6. The duration of the distinguished visitors' stay will be one week and they will return to the Pacific Coast on their way to New York with the Empress of Russia sailing from this port on October 13.

While in Hongkong, side trips will be taken to Canton and up the West River and the interesting places that are easily accessible in South China will be seen by the tourists.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is 47 years of age, is, like his father, deeply interested in philanthropic work apart from his association in many business enterprises with his father.

Suites of rooms at the Hongkong Hotel have been booked for Mr. Rockefeller's party while they are in the Colony.

that at a garden party where the Laureate was the guest of honour a rather gushing young girl, full of hero-worship, sat beside him on a rustic bench. She attempted awkwardly to carry on some sort of conversation, but as all she got in reply was an occasional "Humph!" or else stony silence she lost her nerve and began, school-girl like, to wriggle in her seat. Then the great man spoke. "You're like the rest of them," he grunted. "You're laced too tightly. I can hear your stays creak." Abashed and embarrassed, the girl withdrew. Later in the afternoon Tennyson came up to her and said: "I was wrong just now. It wasn't your stays I heard creaking, but my braces. They're hitched up too tightly. Sorry." And he lounged away.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong & South China.

THE PAINTERS' WAGE DISPUTE.

A large number of Chinese painters in Hongkong have recently lost their jobs as a result of the rejection by their guild of the offer of thirty-five per cent increase for casual workers and twenty per cent increase for regularly employed painters proposed by over twenty of the contractors.

The offer was not accepted because the suggested increases do not conform with those that had previously been granted by the other contractors, viz thirty and fifteen per cent increase to casual workers and permanent men respectively.

Since the establishment of the Painters', Painters', Commercial and Labour Society, which was not recognised by the Painters' Guild, the promoters of the new Society (all of them said to

be antagonists of the contractors who have granted the 30 and 15 per cent increase) held several meetings at which those of their employees who were members of the Painters' Guild and who declined to join the new society, "paid off." They were replaced by men who were described by the Painters' Guild as "duds" and men who had been expelled by the guild for misconduct. However, these contractors have failed to secure sufficient men and a few of them have appealed to the Painters' Guild. The latter refused to do anything for them unless they reinstated their members.

A number of the dismissed painters have left for Canton and Macao to seek employment, while the others are being maintained by the guild, who contemplate the establishment of a business to provide work for the out-of-work men.

SIMPLE TRIMMINGS THAT CHARACTERISE THE NEW MODE

What of the mode of to-day? The lines themselves are extremely simple. We have little interest in new frocks that show boleros and overkirts, flounces and such intricacies. We like best the frock that is simple of line and construction. We still avoid placing the bulk of the trimming on the very places that we used to regard the only suitable places for trimming. The simple line of the neck is left without frill or flounce, collar or bertha. Often the front of the bodice is straight and unadorned. We have little use for the tucks and gathers, shirings and plaits that used to be an essential to the effectiveness of the front of a bodice.

Among the trimming details that persist is fringe. True, there are some women who are definitely done with it, at least they say they are; but the designers have managed to apply it in a new way and with new effect. Jet has been in the offing of fashion for some seasons. The designers have not pushed it, seemingly knowing that if they

of the many, but there was something about them that appealed strongly to women of this country. Always a fashion that tends to make one look slender has its appeal to the half of womankind that is too stout. Like fringed frocks, beaded georgettes were their obvious choice.

Glass beads are not the choice of the hour. Steel beads worked on heavier fabrics of black or dark blue are in good repute and jet on white is also in evidence. The demand in bead decorations as in other embellishment is that it should be striking rather than intricate. The effort now seems to be to use every bit of trimming definitely and strikingly and to make contrast between the plain unbroken surfaces of the frock and the part trimmed. Again and again we find among the new things, bodices left severely plain, drawn up without a ripple to form the neckline while the contrasting trimming comes in the lace or embroidered net sleeves reaching to the tip of the fingers and in the drapery on the skirt.



At left: Grey silk crepe trimmed with lace in the same tone—The feature of the frock is the girdle of gun-metal beads.
At right: Black satin frock—The bodice and skirt draped and trimmed with varnished lace.



Odd coat made of black grosgrain ribbon.



Black infeta embroidered in white.

kept it before the eyes of women by occasionally presenting it on a frock or as trimming to a hat they would come to it of their own accord. And now there is every indication that it will be in high esteem for the coming season.

There is no longer any doubt that jet trimming and jet jewellery will play a leading role in the coming fashions.

Embroidery merely for the sake of embroidery is passed and gone.

It is a mark of discrimination to avoid the embroidered frock unless it is well done. There have been too many cheap imitations. But where a distinct effect can be gained, where the embroidery is of real merit, then it is employed to advantage. There is a species of glass-beaded frock that has worked itself to the ground. You might have thought that the difficulty of wearing beaded frocks that had to be repaired frequently in order to keep the beads in place would have kept them from being the choice

for evening there are many cleverly trimmed skirts. The side drapery of lace and net is found in the straight-line frock, while on the skirts garnishings of ostrich and artificial flowers appear. These skirts contrast with the others that show not one break from the waistline to the bottom of the hem.

Lace and embroidered net are used to make the sleeves which are usually loose and flowing. They are used again to form the side drapery of the skirt, usually hanging below its hem.

When embroidery or beading of any sort of applique work is applied to the material of the frock it is applied daringly, in large medallions or wide borders, in contrast to an unbroken surface.

A rose posed on the belt at the right or left side of the back—on two or three of the new frocks— attracts attention through the sheer novelty of the position. There is no good reason why we should wear flowers there, nor any earthly reason why we shouldn't. There used to be hard and fast conventions as to where we should

and should not wear flowers, real and artificial. Women tucked their flowers in their belts. They adorned the front of their blouses with them and once in a while were allowed to place a flower or so in the hair. Now we wear roses to catch up the puffings on a skirt, place one at the back of the belt or wear real ones as wreaths on hats.

The idea in artificial flowers now is not primarily to make flowers that counterfeit real ones. We delight in flowers made of wood or oilcloth, ribbon or leathers. The real flower merely suggests a design for a new bit of adornment. Fruit, too, is made of every conceivable material for use on hats, and both fruit and flowers of fabric with wax or varnish delight the milliners.

It has been pointed out that grace of movement as well as pleasing designs has been one of the things that has been considered in the production of the new trimmings and their application to the new clothes. Hence, renewed interest in fringe, tassels and loops of ribbon. The present-day designer must think of the frock he creates as possessing motion. He must think of the moving figure of the woman who wears them, not merely of the static proportions of her form. And many of the trimmings that will be used most generously this season will be trimmings that add to the grace of motion.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

A Perfect Skin.

Very few complexions can endure the test of close examination in brilliant sunlight. The sun's rays have well been called pitiless, since they search out and show up the smallest flaw in one's complexion. The most common fault is enlarged pores, which are particularly prominent under a bright light. No amount of powder nor cream can disguise them.

They cannot be made fine if one's health is not fairly good and one's digestion in practically perfect condition. These physical details must be looked after in-

telligently. But for the rest of it absolute cleanliness is all that is required. However an enormous amount can be done immediately towards reducing the pores by the proper use of astringents.

The general daily face treatment which I recommend will make any skin perfect if the digestion is good. Hold hot wet cloths over the face for about two minutes. This opens the pores and stimulates the skin. Rub in a quantity of cleansing cream after this, working it thoroughly into the skin. Then wash the face with hot water and a mild soap. If possible scrub the skin with a small flesh brush.

Rinse with hot water, then cold water, if possible, and rub the skin with a piece of ice. If the skin is dry, rub in a tiny bit of cream before the cold rinse and the ice.

Ice is valuable because it shrinks up those enlarged pores and makes the skin smooth and fine in appearance. If ice cannot be had, a spoonful of salt in the cold rinse will make a splendid astringent.

ABOUT GLOVES.

There's a right and a wrong way of putting on gloves. You should begin by shaking a little powder into tightly-clinging gloves; then turn the arm-piece back over the fingers. Now draw the body of the glove over the fingers, each one in its place, and perfectly straight, and allow no ends to stick out beyond the fingers.

Now insert the thumb carefully, leaning your elbow on your knees for support, and turn the arm-piece back over the wrist.

When the thumb is quite in, button the second button first, going on thus to the top and doing the first last of all.

Always shake your gloves, then pull every finger straight and blow into them before laying them away at full length in their case, which, according to old-fashioned ways, should be lined with a perfumed sachet. As soon as they show any tiny holes, get a small, sharp glove-needle and thin silk, or cotton, to match in shade. Then mend them, being careful not to pull the stitches too tightly, and going through the original

holes when possible. When finished, cut the thread—never break it. Buttonhole stitch, round and round, is capital for a good-sized hole that wants filling in.

Amongst the 'glove novelties' seen now are some wonderful efforts in brilliant colouring. Black gloves have grass green embroideries and fringe to match, and white ones have insets of purple suede and very heavily sewn 'points' of the same tint.

FOLDING PARASOLS.

The revival of the little folding parasol of the Second Empire must be noted. Their old-fashioned handles of bone, mother-of-pearl, or finely carved ivory are eagerly sought for in the antiquary shops.

To these are added the charming new parasol, whose old-world air is accentuated by a border of silk fringe. These parasols are prettiest and most useful for driving, otherwise they give an affected air of smallness which is not very attractive.

Gay flowered chintz is also used for some of the latest parasols, irresistible in colouring, and with the additional excellence that they cannot hide smart hats, being as flat as a Japanese sunshade. Some of them have a plain-coloured silk centre-piece with the chintz patterned border, and the numerous ribs and in long lacquered or carved tips, to match the decorative handle.

VOGUE FOR SPANISH SHAWLS.

Many of the smartest women are wearing Spanish shawls of embroidered crepe de chine, with heavy fringes, both at the theatre and for smart afternoon wear. Some of the shawls run into £30 or £40, but if one is content to go without the embroidery, one can devise a very good substitute from a big square of heavy China crepe of brilliant colouring, edged with long fringe bought by the yard. At the sales fringe of eccentric tint, beautifully suitable for this purpose, can often be bought quite inexpensively.

MILLINERY.

For millinery, jet and steel ornamental novelties are being shown. Large medallions of solid sheets of jet are fringed with strings of jet or steel beads.

COMBINATION.

Gray and brown, which you used to believe you could not combine, are being combined now in some of the smartest of dresses for autumn street wear.



Mauve crepe georgette trimmed with wide band of silk on the skirt and narrow bands of picot ribbon.

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Exchange Order

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HONGKONG.

C. H. BENSON.

MANAGER.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Stock Exchange	Shareholders Association
H.K. & S. Bank	733 1/2
435 paid	435
Sk. of E. Asia	153
Cantons	405
North China	153
Unions	229
Yankee	24 1/2
Far Eastern	22 1/2
China Fire	123
H. K. Fire	333
Donghai	53
H.K. Steamboats	25 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	38
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	200
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	285
Shells	102 1/2
Perrier	29 1/2
Sugar	178
Malabou	55
Kailan	87 1/2
Langkate	10
Shanghai Loans	10
Shai Exports	11
Staubs	22 1/2
Traffords	14 1/2
Ural Caspian	14 1/2
H.K. Wharves	90
K. Docks	192 1/2
Shai Docks	126
N. Engineering	124 1/2
Centrals	143 1/2
H.K. Hotels	210
H.K. Lands	202 1/2
H. Phreys Est.	10 1/2
K. Loan Lands	41
L. Reclamations	133 1/2
West Points	53
Ewos	24 1/2
Oriental	18 1/2
Shai Cottons	153
Cements	17 1/2
China Light old	11 1/2
Do. Light new	11 1/2
China Provident	11 1/2
Dairy Farms	25 1/2
Electric H.K.	24
Electric Macao	23
Hongkong Ropes	27
H.K. Tramways	13
Peak Trams, old	9
Do. new	1
Steam Laundries	8 1/2
Steel Foundries	10 1/2
Water-boss	15
Watsons	9
Wm. Powells	18 1/2
Wiseman	32
do new issue	25

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1921.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

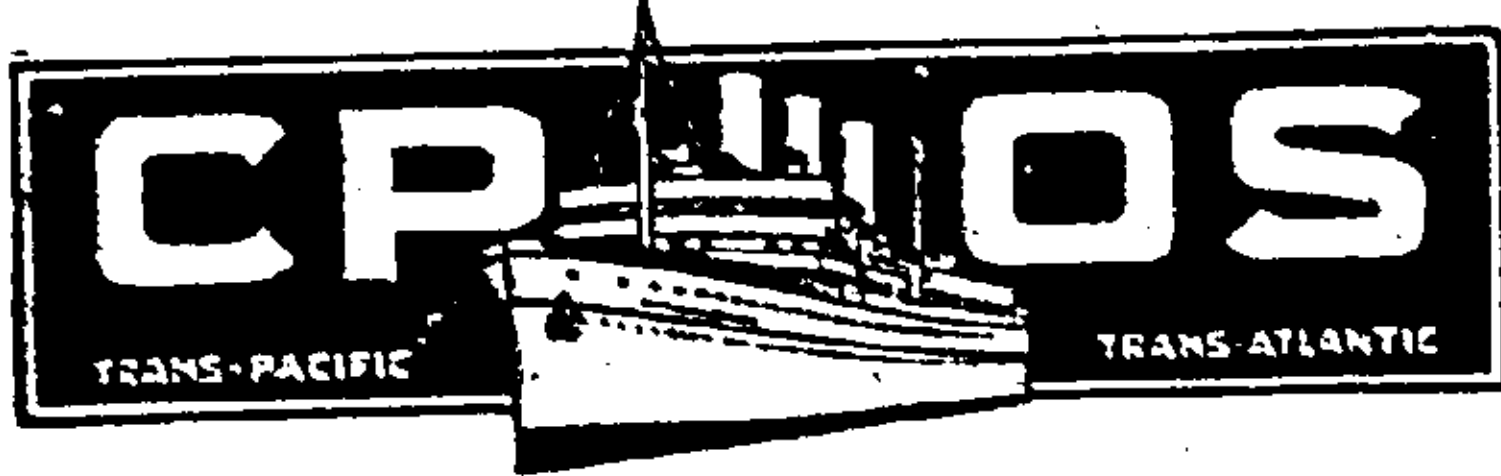
The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Hydrangea	Chiu Shu S. Co.	Swatow	Wharf
Wai Shing	J. M. & Co.	Shanghai & Swatow	C 35
Tung Shing	S. & S.	Tientsin & Swatow	C 34
Huichow	S. & S.	Canton	C 9
Sunning	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf
Armstrong Appeal	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf
Taipei	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf
Providence	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf
Kaijo M.	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf
Toku M.	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf
Nafuku M.	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf
Chong Lee	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf
Sun Ya	B. S. N. Co.	Kobe & Amoy	Wharf

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure.
Huanchi	P. & Shau S Co.	Huanchi & Haiphong	Sept. 7th
Huanchi	N. Y. K.	Singapore & Bombay	Sept. 7th
Huanchi	P. & Shau S Co.	Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Sept. 7th
Chong Lee	Hing Lee	Pakhoi & Haiphong	Sept. 7th
Lee Shing	J. M. & Co.	Swatow & Pakhoi	Sept. 7th
Huanchi	B. & S.	Canton	Sept. 7th
Providence	Kwong Mao Tai	Sept. 7th	Sept. 7th
Toku M.	M. B. & C.	Keelung	Sept. 7th
Eurymachus	B. & S.	Shanghai & Yokohama	Sept. 7th
Kojima M.	M. B. & C.	Tsingtau & Dairen	Sept. 7th
Toku M.	N. Y. K.	Newchwang	Sept. 7th
Ting Shing	J. M. & Co.	Moji	Sept. 7th
Wai Shing	Sept. 7th	Shanghai & Tsingtau	Sept. 7th
Szech M.	Sept. 7th	Canton	Sept. 7th
Sunling	O. S. K.	Swatow & Takao	Sept. 8th
Sai Yok	B. & S.	Amoy & Shanghai	Sept. 8th
Hok Canton	P. & Shau S Co.	Shanghai	Sept. 8th
Luzon	Wu Hing	Kwong Choo Wan	Sept. 8th
	A. P. C.	Miri	Sept. 8th

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PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DUE LIVERPOOL
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 5	E. France	Oct. 15	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 22	Oct. 12	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 28
E. Russia	Oct. 1	Oct. 21	E. France	Oct. 25	Nov. 5
Montreal	Oct. 8	Oct. 28	E. France	Nov. 1	Nov. 11

Other Atlantic sailings every two days to Liverpool, London

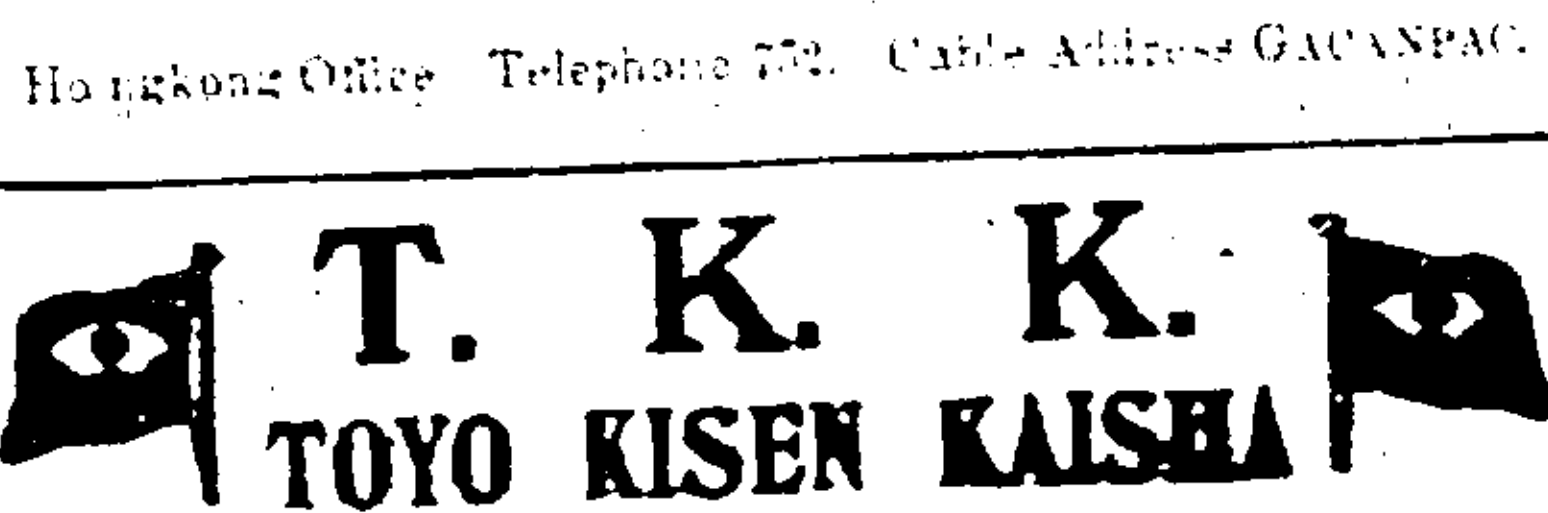
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STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE	STEAMER	FROM HONOLULU	DATE
TENYO M.	22,000	Sept. 9	PERSEA M.	20,000	Oct. 1
KOREA M.	20,000	Sept. 19	TAIYO M.	22,000	Oct. 11
SHINYO M.	22,000	Sept. 25	PERSEA M.	20,000	Nov. 1

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE
GINYO MARU	16,500	Sept. 9
ANYO MARU	18,700	Sept. 25

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"WEST HENSHAW" ... 28th September.

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Sept. 18th Nov. 3rd

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S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA S.S. NANKING

Oct. 4th Oct. 15th Nov. 23rd

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Silver State ... Sept. 12 ... Sept. 30.

Oct. 22 ... Nov. 11.

FOR HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. HAWKEYE STATE ... From Manila ... September, 20.

From Hongkong ... Arrive San Francisco

S.S. HAWKEYE STATE ... Oct. 2 ... Oct. 24.

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S.S. Pawlet ... Sept. 20.

Coast ... Oct. 15.

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Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila

and

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Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
DISONDARI	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	2nd Oct.
ALDERAMIN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	13th Oct.
BOERDE	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.
TOSARI	December	Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Dec.
ALDEBARAN	January	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Jan.

For full particulars please apply to

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-

grams are lying here—

Chen Passenger Ascarius

Bluefunnel, from Amoy.

Jieter-hio Steamer Korean

from Kobe.

Nan Yee-wocheong, from

Shanghai.

Ling-tung Cheing Tip Street

West Point, from Shanghai.

Cheng-shing Desvieux Road,

from Shanghai.

Machin-geong Queen Road

Bavary, from Shanghai.

TH. KRING,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-

ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Joseph Kegan American Agent,

from Calcutta.

Nambrotola, from Bangkok.

M. E. F. AIREY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1921.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The Shun-poo reports—The

educational fund which has been

needed by the teachers of the

primary schools in Peking so far,

is not yet paid by the Ministry

of Education so far, and the

opening of the schools has con-

sequently been postponed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

C.R. FOR EX-SPEAKER.

The King has approved the appointment of Lord Ullawater to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

THE MATCH INDUSTRY.

During July 945 tons of safety matches, 487 tons of sulphur matches, and 1,087 tons of yellow phosphate matches were exported from Osaka. These figures show a decrease of 409 tons below the previous month. However, there has been some lively purchasing in India since the end of June. In Kobe some companies are said to be engaging new hands. Wages have advanced by about 20 per cent.

STOPPAGE OF A BANK.

The Nagato Bank (Yen 300,000, fully paid-up), As-cho, Yamaguchi-ken, and its twelve branches abruptly announced a three weeks' closure of business. Depositors are panic-stricken. Various rumours are in the air as to the cause, one being that failure in the collection of outstanding loans of Yen 180,000 has compelled the bank to resort to this step. The whole deposits are estimated at Yen 160,000. Readjustment will be found difficult.

YAWATA IRONWORKS.

The Yawata Ironworks has been approached by the Osaka Iron Merchants' Guild with a demand for the increase of the rate of discount. The Ironworks have now announced its decision to give a discount of Y150 per ton to contracts for 200 tons of rails, channels, etc., Y250 for 400 tons, Y4 for 700 tons, and Y6 for 1,000 tons. With regard to other brands, agreements for 200 tons will receive a discount of Y3, 400 tons Y5, 700 tons Y8, and 1,000 tons Y12. With the present increase, production, it is said, will result in a loss of Y15 per ton.

TAMPICO OIL SUPPLY.

The U.S. Consul at Mexico City has transmitted to the Commerce Department estimates made that the Tampico-Tuxpam oil field would last two and a half years at the present production rate, but his message added that it appeared there was "no ground for anxiety about the future oil supply" in Mexico. Men conversant with conditions and representing "very important oil concerns" took this view, he said, "though there is some difference of opinion." New fields were being exploited, Mr. Ferris said, and new wells opened continually, even in old fields. Experts, he added, regarded the new Cobis district as a determined field. "A well-known oil expert estimates," Mr. Ferris's message said, "that in January, 1921, the supply of oil in the Tampico-Tuxpam district was 450,000,000 barrels. This would last two and one-half years at the rate of production in 1920. But the rate of production is increasing, being now something like 180,000,000 barrels a year. Old wells are giving out, but there is no compiled information showing how much the supply from old sources is diminishing."

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

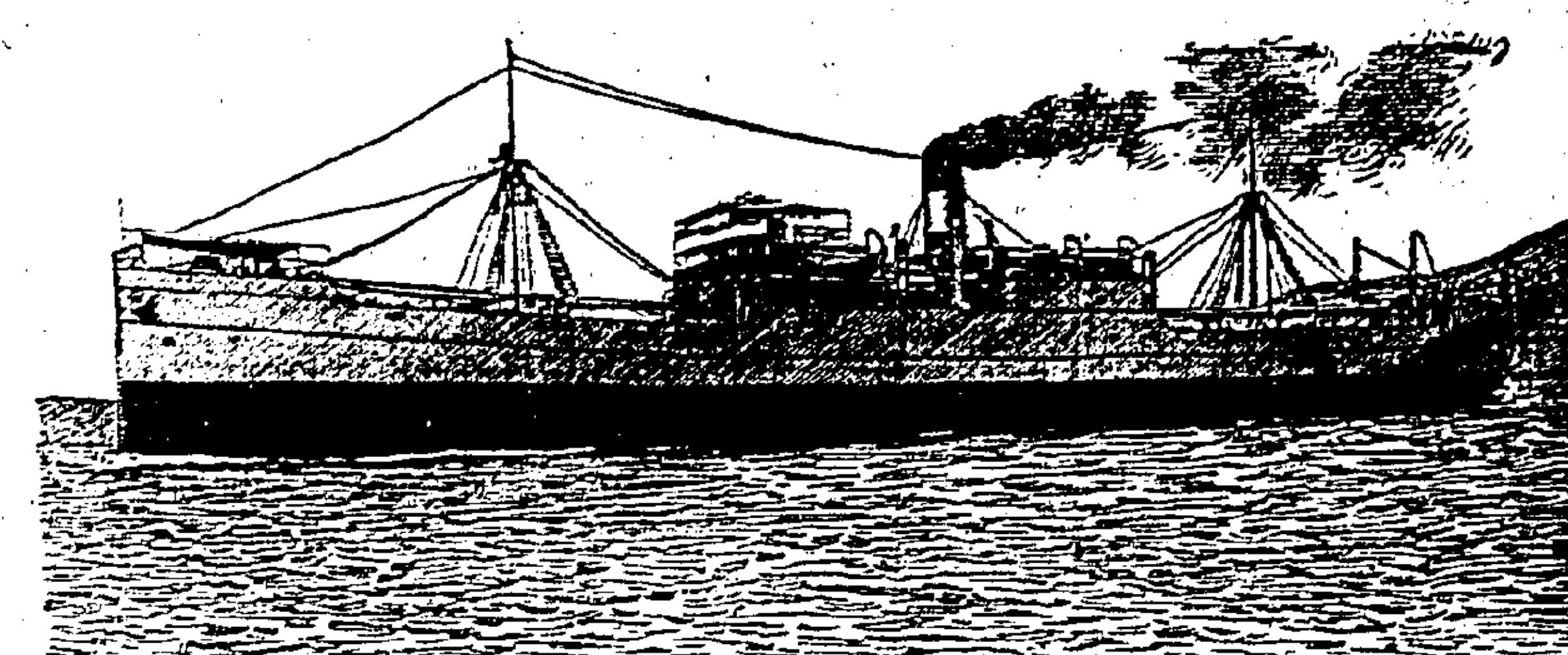
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition

Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,

to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO
 STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
 INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,
 RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	13th Sept.	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'las, London & Antwerp.
KHIVA	9,000	14th Oct.	M'las, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

A. APCAR	4,510	9th Sept.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	22nd Sept.	M'bourne via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TAKADA	7,000	9 Sept. d'light	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
KHIVA	9,000	12th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
SARDINIA	6,000	25th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 Wireless on all steamers.
 Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO
 22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA M. (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MIHO MARU ... Middle of October.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LIBON MARU ... Monday, 3rd October.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & CUBAN PORT VIA PANAMA.

DAKAR MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th October.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Monday, 19th September.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore & Penang.

QAMBA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th September.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 12th Sept.

NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BESTER MARU ... Thursday, 8th September.

ISO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroom	Japan	in port	9th Sept.	Java
Tjisalak	Java	in port	10th Sept.	Japan
Tjiatjap	Java	8th Sept.	12th Sept.	Saigon
Tjikint	Amoy	9th Sept.	12th Sept.	Soerabaya

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.****NEXT SAILING.**

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Simaloor	Java	31st Aug.	8th Sept.	Nan F'co direct

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the
Java-China-Japan Lijn.
 Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.****S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE"**

Sailing on or about 30th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing in the middle of October.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.
 Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports—

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing the beginning of September.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" Sailing on or about 30th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
 Agents.
 Telephone 1030

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	15th Sept.	15th September.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.
 Agents.
 Telephone No. 36.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
London, Rotterdam Hamburg	Sandon Hall 24th Sept.
London, Rotterdam H'burg & G'gew. Kentucky	3rd Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
 Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	15th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARYNSHIRE"	26th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENAMOV"	12th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM
"GLENAPP"	27th Oct.	GENOA, L'D N R'DAM & H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur. 8th Sept. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Thur. 8th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Tues. 13th Sept. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Walshing	Tues. 13th Sept. at noon.
KOBE via Shanghai	Lalsang	Thur. 15th Sept. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 8th Sept., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 General Managers.
 Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Sunning	8th Sept. at 9 a.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN Huichow		9th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	10th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kalzan	13th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Luchow	13th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th Sept. at noon.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG Kailong		14th Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	15th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	17th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
 Agents.
 Telephone No. 36.
 Hongkong Sept. 7, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Hailong	W. Couper	WED., 7th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haihong	W. C. Paramore	FRI., 9th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haijing	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 13th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
 General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on 9th September.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moj, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 15th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,
 Manager.
 No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206.

SHIPPING NEWS.**LARGE SHIPS ON EUROPEAN RUN.**

In view of the considerable depression in the European trade last spring the Osaka Shosen Kaisha tied up the Andes-maru of 10,000 tons and one more large ship, in substitution for which midsized ships were run. Recently, however, there have been vigorous shipments of cereals from China, this phenomenon resulting in an advance in freight rates. Accordingly, the company has decided to put the laid-up ships into active service again.

OIL ENGINES ON THE THAMES.

Probably more conservatism is shown by owners of craft on the Thames than on any other important river, and this is one of the reasons why the oil engine has not hitherto made much headway for installation in tugs, barges and similar vessels. Gradual changes are, however, to be noticed, and an increasing number of motor barges, motor tugs and general service launches are to be seen on various parts of the river. The towing barge appears to be specially adapted for oil engine propulsion, as steam engines take up an unreasonable amount of space. Such vessels are generally designed to tow two 120 ton barges, and themselves carry anything between 30 and 60 tons of cargo according to the space available, and the dimensions. With oil engines installed instead of steam plant, an additional carrying capacity of about 20 per cent. may be relied upon, and this is of considerable importance.

COMPETITION ON THE CALCUTTA RUN.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is now fully resolved to enter the Calcutta run about the middle of September to the considerable confusion of the shipping companies, especially the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, forming the Bengal Conference. This new invader seems to be prepared to incur a loss of over £10,000 in a single outward run via the South Seas, with low freight rates. No definite decision has been reached yet as to what ships will be run and what ports will be called at. The company may open a direct line to the destination instead of via Java, for the purpose of shortening the period of navigation and economising expenses. By way of paying the way to the present encroachment, the same company has been absorbing shipments from Calcutta to Japan since January on the pretext that the embargo on exports of Indian coal has put difficulties in the way of obtaining freights on the home-ward run. With the announcement of its present scheme, it has expressed itself ready to carry dry goods at only 1 rupee (equal to 50 sen) to Singapore, at 2 rupees to Hongkong and at 3 rupees to Shanghai and Japan, with the intention of bringing the Allied companies to terms. The intruder is said to be preparing to dispatch the first steamer before the middle of September.

FREE ZONES.

A very interesting memorandum was submitted by M. de Rousiers to the recent conference of the International Chamber of Commerce. He dealt with the question of the development and regularization of free zones in ports. He pointed out that free zones very rarely had industrial importance as was commonly believed. Hamburg was the only free port with any industries, and these were all connected with shipbuilding. It was not advantageous for industries to be created in free ports, because they lost their natural market in the hinterland and could only produce for export. And in the latter case they were handicapped by being separated from the remainder of the industry. Export is in most cases the sale abroad of surplus production. All industries depend in the main on the home market and this had been the cause of the failure of the Hamburg free industrial zone. The object of the Hamburg free port, M. Rousiers emphasized, was commercial: the development of maritime commerce, particularly by re-export. Every facility should be given for mixing, blending, conditioning, reconditioning and repacking—all of which are transformation operations and parts of genuine commerce. The elimination of all ideas of industrial work would do much to forward the case for free ports, because the greatest opposition to them came from industrial interests, which are afraid that competitors enjoying particular advantages may be located in the ports.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE (Local).

Revised on 1st June, 1920.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	East (E. to S.E.)
5.	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	Gale expected to increase.
7.	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by three separate bombs, fired at intervals of 15 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signal will be hoisted when a depression is detected at the Harbour Office, or when the Observatory has issued a warning of a typhoon.

The signal will be hoisted when a depression is detected at the Harbour Office, or when the Observatory has issued a warning of a typhoon.

NIGHT SIGNALS (LAMPS).

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED

The night signals will be displayed at the Observatory, and at the Harbour Office, and at the Water Police Station.

The signal will be hoisted when a depression is detected at the Harbour Office, or when the Observatory has issued a warning of a typhoon.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour Office, the following supplementary warnings will be displayed at the Observatory:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

CHINA SEAS STORM SIGNAL CODE.

The signals are made by means of certain symbols, each corresponding to a particular direction.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

The signals are hoisted at the Observatory, and at the Harbour Office, and at the Water Police Station.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE FAR EAST.

Influence of The British Dominions.

Continuing his articles in the "Observer," Mr. J. O. P. Bland points out that so far as Great Britain is concerned, the final decision rests chiefly with the Dominions. It continues:—

"If that decision should eventually prove to be swayed by local sentiment or by racial prejudice as to make it impossible for Great Britain and Japan to renew the Alliance on any workable basis of reciprocity, then the Treaty must inevitably be denounced. By reciprocity I mean, that if the Japanese Government definitely recognises the imperative economic necessity which underlies the British Empire's policy of the Asiatic Exclusion Acts, the British Empire should be prepared to recognise in a reasonable spirit the equally imperative necessity which has dictated Japan's policy of 'peaceful penetration' into the thinly populated regions to the north and west of Korea. Incidentally, it may here be observed that if, for lack of such reasonable reciprocity, the Treaty is denounced, one of the first results must be to strengthen the hands of the chauvinists of the military party in Japan and to enable them to set on foot a policy of aggression against the dictatorial coercion of the West."

Public opinion on the subject of the Alliance, as represented by the Press, has recently shown symptoms of being misled in two directions, and in both cases the misleading influence is false sentiment. In the first place, there appears to be a widespread belief that a permanent and comprehensive though unwritten understanding with the United States can, and should, be secured by accommodating our foreign policy to American sensibilities; or, to put the matter more plainly, that the Alliance should be denounced because of the antagonism existing between America and Japan, and because in the words of Mr. Hughes, "the Treaty is anathema to many Americans." Public opinion is in danger of being seriously misled by false sentiment, namely, the appeals which China has addressed and is addressing to the British and American Governments, by means of propaganda organised through several channels, against the renewal of the Alliance. Skillfully playing upon the Anglo-Saxon intuitive sympathy for the underdog, upon his sense of justice and fair play, and on his sincere liking and respect for the Chinese people, these appeals have undoubtedly achieved something of the end desired, especially in the United States. Nevertheless, the purpose and position of this Chinese propaganda will not bear inspection. To take one instance upon what grounds can the Chinese Minister justify his proposal that as a condition precedent to the renewal of the Alliance, England should assent to Japan's demand that Japan should conclude (under duress) with Japan in May, 1915, so long as China continues to be willingly bound to Japan by other secret agreements, such as the military agreement of March, 1918, concluded without excuse of compulsion and for financial reasons? In face the realities of the situation in China, and bear in mind the fact that its bankrupt Government exercises no authority beyond the walls of Peking, and that the nation is suffering the cruellest evils of tyrannical and irresponsible misrule, the face-saving utility of these appeals becomes manifest.

"The Chinese Government, led in this instance (as at Versailles) by Young China, complains bitterly that Japan has acquired control over a large part of China's resources of coal and iron, but it blandly overlooks the lamentable fact that these have been deliberately sold, like many other things of vital concern to the integrity of the nation, by their own officials. In fact, they shut their eyes, and ask us to shut ours, to the sad truth that the weakness and political disorganisation of China are a danger to the peace of the world, a constant invitation to aggression, and the cause of anguish to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

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RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river, we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of observation	Highest W. L. (Feet)	Lowest W. L. (Feet)	W. L. (Feet)	W. L. (Feet)
Wuchow, West River	79.50	74.40	79.00	78.50
Kongmoon, "	11.70	0.90	6.90	7.60
Lingkonghok, North "	57.60	0	8.50	
Sam-hui, "	27.25	5.90	8.00	8.10
Sheshing, East "	15.15	0.95	3.61	4.00

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.		WEEK DAYS.	
Up	Down	Up	Down
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
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7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
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9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
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3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
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2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
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7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
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12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
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12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
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5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.3		